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MADRAS INFORMATION

APRIL—MAY 1961

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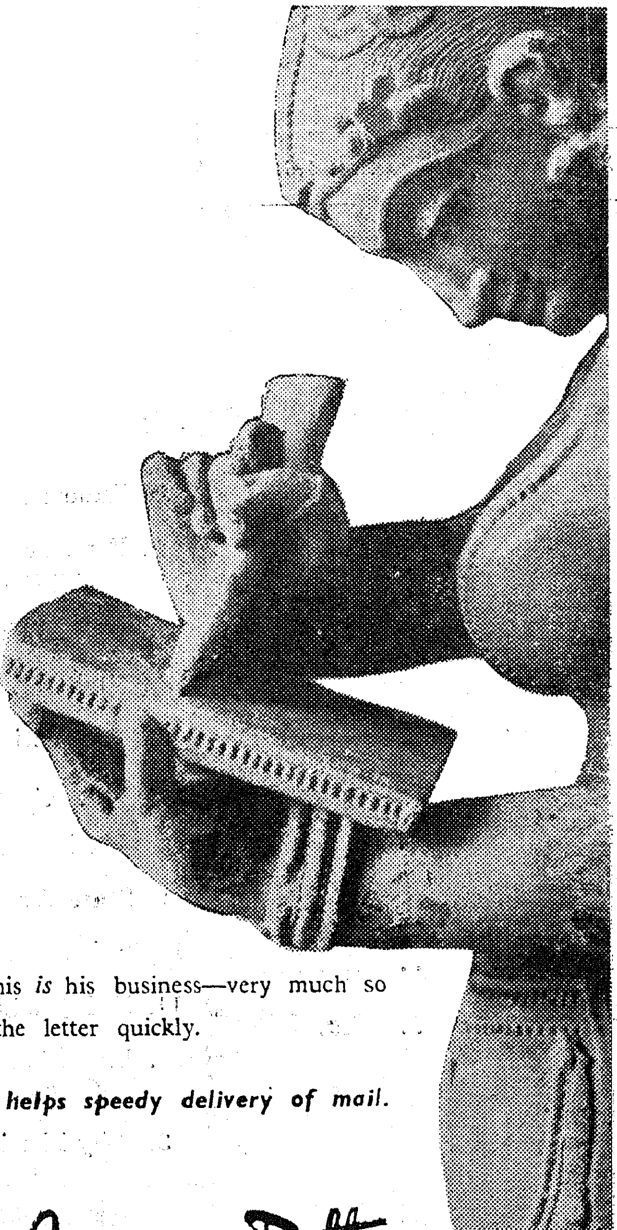
This month's cover

The Tamil New Year has ushered in Spring, the season of Beauty. The trees are in full bloom, thick with foliage and rich with flowers of myriad hues. The air is heavy with their fragrance. The cuckoo and other singing birds have arrived. Their music sweetens the air. The farmer rests after having made arrangements for the next sowing season. His lands lie fallow regenerating to yield more. The fruits are also appearing. Everywhere in the countryside, the characterestic sights, sounds and smells breathe the spring time spirit into the Soul of Man.

Private...



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Improving Outlook for Rubber in the State

SRI M. BHAKTHAVATSALAM, *Home Minister*.

Madras State is not particularly well endowed by nature in respect of sites and climatic conditions favourable for the large-scale cultivation of rubber. Some extent of private plantations exists mostly in the Kanyakumari area. Recent studies by the Rubber Board or under its guidance have shown that in this small district, conditions most favourable to rubber planting prevail. The Madras Government has not been slow to utilize this fact. The best areas in the Reserved Forests of the district have now been earmarked for planting with rubber and a scheme is under implementation for raising rubber over 3,000 acres in the course of 7 years. Nursery work commenced in 1959 and regular planting in 1960. The latest developments and techniques are being availed of, so that these Madras Government plantations may in time prove almost a model for modern rubber planting in the country.

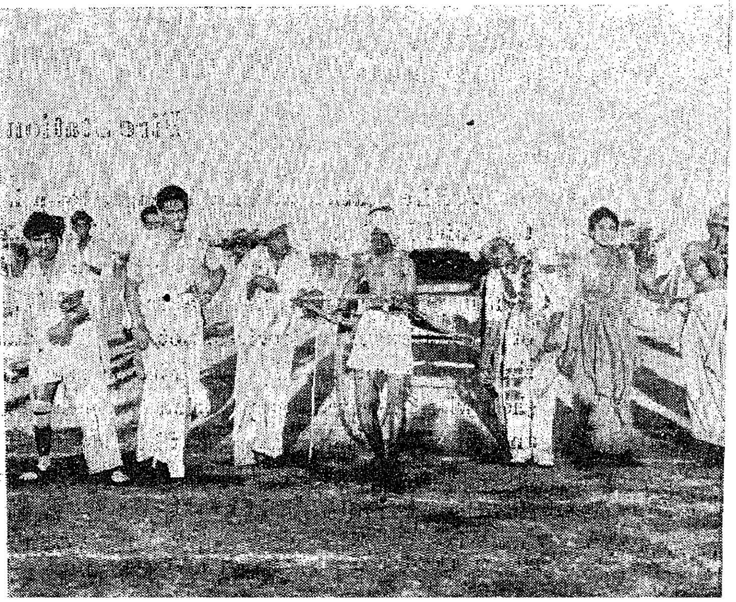
In the present context of rapidly increasing demand for rubber, rubber is assuming very great importance both from the strategic and commercial points of view. For purposes of communication, defence and a variety of industries, rubber is becoming more and more indispensable. Some western countries use rubber even for road surfaces as they find it more satisfactory than cement concrete or bitumen surfaces. New uses are also being developed almost daily.

Expanding Needs

It is well known that our present production of rubber is inadequate for our expanding needs. India was exporting raw rubber even up to 1938 ; but recent years have experienced a shortage and India has been importing raw rubber from Malaya, Sumatra, etc., in order to help rubber goods industries to maintain their production levels. During 1957, quite a good quantity of rubber had to be imported. Compared to the production of rubber in the world, ours is a meagre 1 per cent of the total. It is therefore necessary that all possible efforts should be made and persisted with, in order to see that the production of rubber is stepped up to a considerable extent. For starting and sustaining the requisite number of factories for manufacturing rubber products, it is essential to concentrate on raising plantations for production of raw rubber. It is obvious that the local industries cannot function indefinitely on the basis of imported raw rubber and the only way to achieve self-sufficiency in this essential product is to extend the rubber plantations as much as possible and that rapidly. Incidentally, this will also help save quite a good deal of foreign exchange.

In stepping up rubber production, all round efforts will have to be made so that the output is effectively augmented in all possible ways. We have to benefit by the experience of important rubber producing countries like Malaya, Indonesia, Burma, Indo-China and Ceylon. This is necessary not only in the fields of improved techniques of planting, tapping and processing, but also in introducing high-yielding varieties. The Rubber Board has been doing good work to step up production of rubber in the land. The Board has been disseminating knowledge through a series of technical leaflets, encouraging expansion of rubber planting, offering incentives to old planters to replace their poor yield stock with high-yielding varieties and assisting in many other ways in order that the country may take its due place among the rubber

In very large establishments annual get-togethers and sports meets provide opportunites for employees to meet and get to know each other. The State Transport Department provided this opportunity during its recent Annual Sports Meet at the Presidency College grounds. Picture shows an interesting group sporting a variety of costumes in the Fancy Dress competitions.



Producers of the world. The Board has launched on a scheme of granting subsidy to planters who take up re-planting in areas where the present yield is not satisfactory. Planters must take full advantage of the scheme to register competitively large yields from their plantations.

The area in India suitable for raising rubber satisfactorily is very limited. For the present, Kerala, Mysore, Madras and Andamans are the only States where rubber is grown. The total area under rubber is estimated to be a little over 3 lakhs of acres. It should be our endeavour that all likely areas in these States should be preferentially set apart for raising rubber plantations.

Employment Potential

The rubber plantations of the Madras Government are expected to be extended over 3,000 acres by 1967. These plantations will prove of significance for employment potential and for raw material production in addition to yielding sizeable revenues to Government. Large-scale plantations are coming into being in neighbouring States also. The endeavours of other States and the Board should ensure success in increasing the rubber resources of the land. But it is essential to maximise the yield per acre. The efforts of the Rubber Board in this direction are commendable. The research work organized by the Board on the production of improved strains and experiments on manuring and disease control will go a long way to enable the planters to get the maximum advantage from the plantations.

The Board's plan to run a pilot project for rubber plantation is an idea to be welcomed. The project should interest itself not only in the economics of rubber cultivation, but in all its technical aspects. The Board is now arranging for training in rubber planting techniques to be afforded by private planters. Credit is due in full measure to these planters for their co-operation in this important aspect of rubber development. The pilot project could well be developed as practical training centres.

Inducing small-scale growers to take more to rubber planting is one of the direct methods of increasing production and is bound to meet with quick response if the grower is assured of a ready buyer for his latex and of a fair price for it.

This important task can best be successfully undertaken by the Rubber Board and it is expected that it will devote increasing attention to this aspect.

Fire Station at Virudhunagar

A Fire Station at Virudhunagar town in Ramanathapuram district was recently opened by the Chief Minister Kamaraj. The Chief Fire Officer, Southern Region, Madurai, welcoming the Chief Minister explained the utility of the Madras Fire Service and the need for public co-operation in preventing fires. The Chief Minister in his speech gave an account of the responsibilities of the Madras Fire Services, not only in fighting fires but also in preventing them. He described the risks encountered by the Fire Service while fighting fires and appealed to the public to extend their whole-hearted co-operation to the Fire Service at Virudhunagar in all aspects of fire fighting and fire prevention. The Chief Minister then declared open the fire station by unveiling a marble tablet commemorating the opening ceremony. Later he witnessed a tactical excercise by the Fire Service Units.

Labour in the State—A Review

The salient features of labour policy during the two Plan periods have been the effective administration of labour laws, improvement in the real wages of workers, and implementation of social security schemes. Great emphasis has been laid on the strengthening of the trade union movement, mutual negotiation, and voluntary arbitration for settlement of disputes, increased association of labour with management, encouragement of the system of payment by results, constitution of appropriate Wage Boards for settling wage disputes and widening the functions of Employment Exchanges to help avail of employment opportunities in an increased measure. The need for Joint Consultative Bodies at various levels for this purpose has been recognised and they have been constituted.

The State Labour Advisory Board is the most important consultative body at the State level, to which all important problems affecting labour are referred for advise. The Board met twice during the year 1960 and considered several important subjects among which the following deserve mention :—(1) To provide a rest-house at Mahabalipuram at Government cost for enabling workers to spend their holidays. (2) To extend the Employees' State Insurance Scheme to the families of the insured workmen after all the insurable workers in the State are covered. (3) Relaxation of existing provisions relating to opening and closing hours of shops and establishments under the Madras Shops and Establishments Act. (4) To constitute a committee for evolving a Code for the conduct of parties during the periods of strikes and to find ways and means of prohibiting employers from running the factory when the workers are on strike. (5) To grant exemption from section 79 (6) of the Factories Act to all the mills and factories to enable the workers to avail the earned leave under the Factories Act according to their convenience.

Employment Opportunities

There are at present fourteen District Employment offices in this State, two in Madras City and one each in the remaining districts. Besides, from November 1960, two registration units also visit periodically the Taluk Headquarters of Sivakasi, Mudukalathur and Tiruvadanai in Ramanathapuram district and the Taluk Headquarters of Harur, Hosur and Krishnagiri in Salem district and register candidates living in remote areas in these districts. The following figures show the number of applicants registered and placed in employment during the years 1958–60 :—

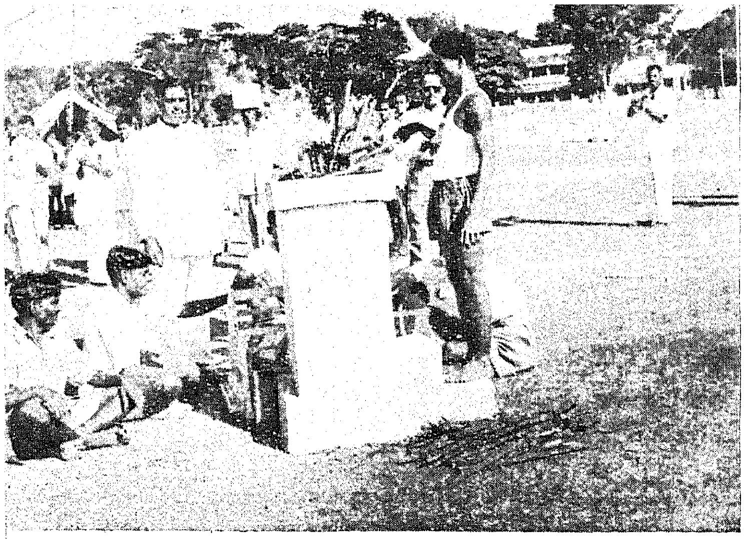
	1958.	1959.	1960.
Number of applicants registered by the Employment Officer.	196,661	204,891	187,270
Number of applicants placed in employment.	26,730	29,931	34,778

On an avearge 936 employers per month have used the Employment offices in the State. It is estimated that the percentage of employment has now increased by 38·4 per cent from 1956 in the public sector alone.

The Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959, was enforced in this State from June 1960. Consequently, there has been an increase in the number of vacancies notified from the Private Sector to the District Employment offices in the State. A large number of superior field workers for the National Malaria Eradication programme and teachers (both Secondary and Higher Grades) in the District Boards and Panchayat Unions was recruited through the National Employment Service during the year.

Manpower Schemes

The State Employment Advisory Committee at Madras which was constituted in 1959 under the chairmanship of the Minister for Industries and Labour met twice during the year and considered important subjects relating to employment service. The following Manpower and Employment schemes progressed during the year in this State :—(i) *Expansion of Employment Service.*—Two Employment Information and Assistance Bureau, one at Sankarankoil Block of Tirunelveli district and another at Paramakudi Block of Ramanathapuram district were opened for disseminating information on careers and employment avenues among the residents in rural areas. (ii) *Collection of Employment Market Information.*—The scheme for the collection of Employment Market Information was extended to the Private Sector in five more districts, viz., Salem, Thanjavur, North Arcot, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai from 30th June 1960. Enquiries for each quarter from 1st September 1959 up to 30th September 1960 have been completed. The Coimbatore Employment Market report and the report on Employment in the Public Sector for the State as a whole have been printed and issued for each



Lighting the ', Olympic' torch prior to the start of the Sports.

of the Committee's Report. The implementation by the remaining establishments is being watched by the Inspector of Newspaper Establishments.

The Payment of Wages Act, 1936 has been made applicable to establishments covered by the Beedi Industrial Premises (Regulation of Conditions of Work) Act, and the Madras Catering Establishments Act and to motor or other transport undertakings. Three hundred and six claims arising out of non-payment of wages and illegal deductions from wages were disposed of by the Labour Department during the year 1960. Compliance with the provisions of the Act and Rules were generally found to be satisfactory. Prosecutions were launched in four cases during 1960 as against eighteen cases in 1959. A fine of Rs. 70 was also imposed during the year under review.

Factories Act

The number of factories covered by the Factories Act and workers employed in factories as at the beginning and end of the Second Five-Year Plan period and the year under review are as follows.—

	At the beginning of the 2nd Five-year Plan.	*At the end of the 2nd Five-year Plan.*	*Inceease during Plan period.*	*At the beginning of the year under review.*	*At the end of the year.*	*Increase in 1960-61.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Number of factories.	4,200	5,884	1,684	5,8 3	5,884	41
Number of workers.	304,616	322,449	17,833	317,679	322,449	4,770

The increase and expansion in factories and the increase in the number of workers during 1960-61 is noteworthy. The Labour Department has been reorganized into technical and non-technical wings. Each Inspector of Factories including Assistant Inspectors) will have 16 8 factories in his jurisdiction which nearly conforms to the I.L.O. standard of 150 factories per Inspector. The Inspectors of Factories have made 4,371 regular inspections during the year, and 1,106 Sunday inspections, special inspections, surprise inspections and night inspections, to ensure stric observance of the Factories Act. They also inspected 87 unregistered factories during the year in question. During the year 250 prosecutions were launched.

The number of accidents in factories in the last four years is shown below:—

	Fatal.	*Non-fatal.*	*Total.*
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1957 ..	29	13,692	13,721
1958 ..	20	16,557	16,577
1959 ..	32	18,087	18,119
1960 ..	17	16,568	16,585

Safety measures have been tightened up, and the number of accidents has decreased. Steady progress has been made by the manufacturers of machinery in providing guards that are essential for safety. The latest and a very satisfactory trend in textile factories is the semi-airconditioning of the entire plant. Safety posters issued by the Chief Adviser of Factories, New Delhi, are being supplied free of cost to the factories for display, and thereby safety consciousness is created among the management and labour.

Shops and Establishments

The number of shops and establishments covered by the Madras Shops and Establishments Act and the number of employees as at the beginning and end of the Second Five-Year Plan is as follows :—

	At the beginning of the 2nd Five-Year Plan period.	*At the end of the 2nd Five-Year Plan period.*
	(1)	(2)
Number of shops and establishments.	1,60,771	1,60,048
Number of employees.	1,86,522	1,83,135

Details of the prosecutions launched under the Act are as follows :—

Prosecutions sanctioned during the year ..	272
Prosecutions pending at the beginning of the year.	33
Prosecutions disposed of during the year ..	218
Prosecutions which ended in conviction ..	215
Prosecutions pending in courts	87

Madras Catering Establishments Act, 1958.—Nine thousand establishments have been covered by this Act which is now in the second year of its working. Till December 1960 employers of 865 catering establishments were prosecuted for contravention of the various provisions of this Act. The fact that Labour Officers disposed of 227 appeals against discharges during the year is an indication

quarter from 1st April 1959 to 31st March 1960. The sixth training course in Employment Market Information programme and procedure was conducted by the Directorate-General of Employment and Training, New Delhi, at Madras from the 17th to 26th May 1960 for all the Employment Officers of the State. (iii) *Youth Employment Service/Employment Counselling.*—In addition to the Youth Employment Service and Employment Counselling Unit set up in 1959 at the District Employment Office, Madras, one more Vocational Guidance Unit was opened at the District Employment Office at Madurai and it started functioning from 13th June 1960. Career information centres have also been annexed to these units and equipped with useful information on careers, training courses and apprenticeship facilities available for the benefit of the applicants. The number of persons who availed themselves of the benefit of this scheme during the period under report was :—

	Madras.	*Madurai.*
(1) Group Guidance	8,440	594
(2) Guidance information to individual.	2,584	393
(3) Individual guidance	259	27

(iv) *Occupational Research and Analysis.*—The Occupational Information Officer, prepared detailed definitions in respect of 243 occupations covering five groups, three families and six industries. In addition, verification work was also undertaken by him in respect of 87 occupations with reference to local conditions. The reports on the original studies as well as verfication work were sent to the Government of India.

Under the scheme financed by the Ford Foundation for an assessment of educational and training requirements for various craftsmen occupations, 214 questionnaires were completed after an on-the-spot study of occupations at employing establishments in the State. The Occupational Information Officer also undertook a special study of " Rubber Plantations " for supplying occupational details to the Wage Board.

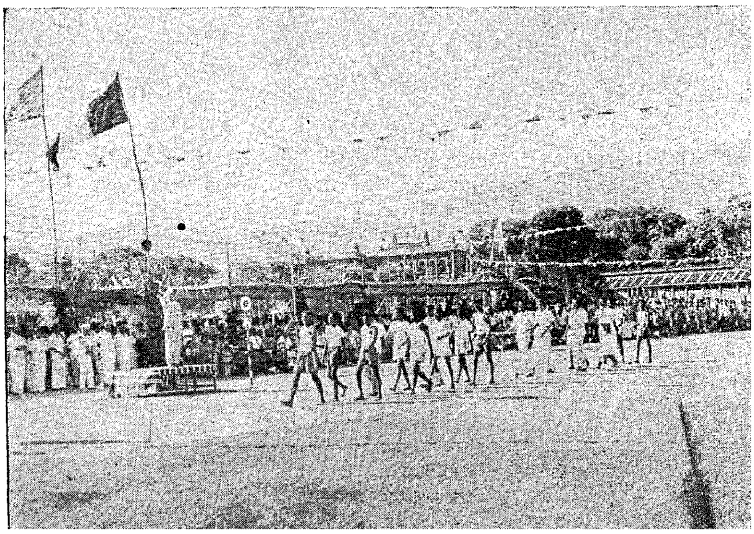
Wages and conditions of work

During the year 1960, minimum rates of wages were fixed for the following six employments added to the schedule of the Minimum Wages Act :—(1) Match and Fire Works Manufactory. (2) Hosiery Manufactory. (3) Coir Manufactory. (4) Cotton Ginning and Pressing Manufactory. (5) Brick and Tiles Manufactory. (6) Salt pans. On the recommendations of the Minimum Wages (State) Advisory Board, the minimum wages fixed for employments in Oil Mills, Rice, Flour and Dhall mills in the State have been revised. All the three Labour Courts constituted under the Industrial Disputes Act have been appointed as authorities to hear and decide claims arising out of the payment of less than the minimum rates of wages. These courts have disposed of 38 cases under this Act during the year.

The Government of India set up Wage Boards for Textiles, Cement and Sugar Industries to fix fair wages for persons employed in these industries. The recommendations of the Central Wage Boards for Textile Industry and the Cement Industry have been announced. So far as this State is concerned, out of 135 textile mills, 126 mills have implemented the recommendations. Out of the three cement factories in this State, two have implemented the recommendations. The implementation of these recommendations by the remaining establishments in Textiles as well as Cement is being watched by the Labour Department. The recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Sugar Industry have just been published. The Government of India have since constituted a Wage Board for Tea Plantations Industry and the constitution of similar Boards in respect of Coffee and Rubber Plantations is under their consideration.

A committee was constituted by the Government of India under the Working Journalists (Fixation of Rates of Wages) Act, to fix the rates of wages for the working journalists employed in Newspaper Establishments. The Committee's report has been published. In this State, 32 Newspaper establishments employing 449 working journalists (excluding editors) are covered by this report. Twenty-two establishments employing 406 working journalists have already implemented the recommendations

The South Arcot district sports for Government Officers and the Rural Sports for outsiders were recently held at Cuddalore Sr A. Krishnaswami, Chief Secretary to Government, Pondicherry, presided and Srimathi Indrani Krishnaswami distributed prizes. In the picture, Sri S.A. Sundararajan, Collector of South Arcot is taking the salute at the March past of competitors.



Lady participants relaxing in preparation for the 'start' of one of the events during the sports.

that the appeal provision has been beneficial to the employees.

The number of plantations and workers covered by the Plantation Labour Act are given below :

	Number at the beginning of 1958.	Number at the end of the 2nd Five-Year Plan.	Number at the beginning of the year under review.	Number at the end of the year under review.	Increase during the year.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Plantations ..	261	267	262	267	5
Workers	78,499	80,000	73,098	80,400	7,302

The increase in number of workers is both due to the increase in the number of plantations and the extension of acreage in existing plantations. The Inspectors of Plantations have made 415 regular inspections and 399 visits. They have also visited 37 unregistered plantations.

The Government have approved 17 medical schemes during the year 1960. On the representations made by small planters regarding the difficulties experienced by them in obtaining a lien on beds in garden hospitals or Government hospitals, on the Advisory Committee's recommendations, Government have permitted the small growers to maintain individual dispensaries or combined dispensaries with necessary staff and that hospitalization of workers wherever necessary should also be arranged by them.

The Madras Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1958.—This Act which is in the second year of its working has helped to secure for the workers a minimum number of seven festival holidays in a year and thereby eliminated the frequent disputes that were arising on this account.

The industrial dispute machinery provided under the Industrial Disputes Act has played an effective part in the settlement of industrial disputes and the maintenance of industrial peace. The policy of the Government has always been to try their best to settle the disputes internally to the extent possible, and to refer cases for adjudication only as a last resort.

Industrial Relations

The Officers of the Labour Department have been instructed to see to the observance of the Code of Discipline by the employers and the employees. The Evaluation and Implementation Committee which has been entrusted with the work connected with administration of the Code, met twice during the year, viz., on 23rd May 1960 and 17th December 1960 and considered important subjects such as the extension of the Code of Discipline with a view to secure further ratification by employers' and workers' organizations not affiliated to any Central Organizations and the procedure for dealing with complaints regarding breaches of the Code, effective implementation of Code of Conduct and Model Grievance Procedure, etc. forty-one employers and 169 Trade Unions not affiliated to any of the Central Organizations have signified their acceptance of the Code in writing.

The Government have been emphasising the importance of Works Committees for promoting good understanding and relations between labour and management. Works Committees were functioning in 290 establishments in this State at the end of the year 1960. On the recommendation of the Government of India, industrial establishments have also been advised to form Unit Production Committees for advising on production problems in so far as they pertain to specific items of production in which labour has a direct interest. Unit Production Committees were functioning in fifty-three establishments at the beginning of 1960.

Disputes settled

The Conciliation Officers in the State have been endeavouring to secure amicable settlement of industrial disputes to the maximum extent possible. The number of grievances raised during the year under review, the number of disputes settled by conciliation, the number referred for adjudication and the number of disputes which Government declined to refer for adjudication are as follows :—

Number of grievances raised during 1960 (up to 31st December 1960)	9,048
Number of disputes settled by conciliation	864
Number referred for adjudication ..	250
Number which the Government declined to refer for adjudication	120

The remaining grievances have been informally settled. The number of strikes and lock-outs during the year was as follows :—

Number of strikes (including lock-outs).	331
Number of lock-outs	13
Number of strikes called off by mutual negotiations.	27
Number of strikes in which the workers voluntarily resumed work	215
Number of strikes called off on the intervention of Conciliation Officers ..	87
Number of strikes called off as a result of adjudication	1
Number of strikes in progress at the end of the year 1960	1

The number of strikes and the number of man-days lost during 1958–59 and 1960 are shown below :—

Year.	*Number of strikes and lock-outs.*	*Number of man-days lost.*
1958	261	7,29,723
1959	214	11,03,231
1960	331	7,65,990

The following figures show the number of cases referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal and Labour Courts and the number of awards given by them during 1959 and 1960 :—

	Number of cases referred for adjudication.		*Number of cases in which awards were given.*	
	1959.	1960.	1959.	1960.
Industrial Tribunal, Madras.	72	50	402*	356*
Labour Courts ..	253	200	*(including awards under section 33-A)	

During the year 1960, the three Labour Courts have disposed of 1,475 applications for computation of monetary benefits filed by workmen under Section 33-C (2) of the Industrial Disputes Act.

The Government sanctioned prosecutions against five industrial establishments for non-implementation of the terms of awards, and settlements under Section 29 of the Act and against one industrial establishment for contravention of Section 28 of the Industrial Disputes Act during 1960. The State Evaluation and Implementation Committee at its first meeting held on 12th September 1959 recommended the constitution of a small Sub-Committee with one representative of employers and the other of employees to find out whether out of Court settlement would be possible on the appeals made to the High Court and the Supreme Court against the awards of Labour Courts and the Industrial Tribunal. A Sub-Committee has accordingly been constituted with the Assistant Commissioner of Labour who is in charge of the work relating to the State Evaluation and Implementation Committee and with one employer and employee representative each. Hitherto three cases have been settled out-of-court by the efforts made by the Chairman with the consent of the members. Further cases of appeals pending before the High Court and Supreme Court are being taken up for study by this Committee.

Workers' Education

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Team of Experts as approved by the Indian Labour Conference at its 15th Session held in July 1957, the Government of India have sponsored a Scheme of Workers' Education and entrusted its administration to an autonomous body called the Central Board for Worker's Education which consists of representatives of employers, workers, educational institutions and of Government. The Scheme has for its objective the creation over a period of time of a well-informed and responsible industrial labour force, capable of organizing and running trade unions on sound lines. This scheme was inaugurated in this State by the Minister for Industries and Labour, on 20th September 1960 and the first batch of twenty-five worker teachers drawn from various major industrial undertakings in the City commenced their training at the Workers' Education Centre, Madras, on 10th October 1960. The curriculum of the course included Labour legislation, trade union methods Five-year Plans, Productivity and weekly visits to various factories. Teaching aids such as group discussions, debates role plays, skits and dramas, film shows, etc., are freely resorted to in the training in addition to lectures. The trainees were also taken on a study tour to Tata Nagar, Sindri, Dhanbad and Calcutta where they visited various factories.

Srimathi Krishnaswami giving away the Rolling Shield to the leader of the division declared best during the sports.

To help enforce the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act and the other non-technical Acts more effectively, the Government have ordered the conversion of the post of the Inspector of Newspaper Establishments into that of an Inspector of Labour, and the territorial distribution of the work among all the six Inspectors has been revised. The Presiding Officers of Labour Courts have been appointed as authorities under this Act as well as the Working Journalists (Fixation of Rates of Wages) Act, 1958, to determine the amounts due to the working journalists. These Courts have disposed of 19 applications filed under Section 9 of the Working Journalists (Fixation of Rates of Wages) Act during the year.

Security and Welfare

The Commissioner of Labour, the Assistant Commissioner of Labour and the Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Labour continued to be the Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation under the Act. Besides 245 cases pending at the commencement of the year, 601 cases were filed during 1960. Of these 846 cases, 611 were disposed of during the year. A sum of Rs. 2,80,306·05 was deposited with the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation by way of compensation. Government have sanctioned a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 towards payment for legal assistance at State cost to deserving workmen or their dependants claiming compensation under the Act. The Additional Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation has been authorized to sanction the payment of a sum of Rs. 10 for each day of hearing subject to a maximum of Rs. 30 for each case and the Commissioner has been authorized to sanction the payment of amount exceeding the maximum up to Rs. 50 in special cases.

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme has been in force in Madras City, Coimbatore, Madurai, Ambasamudram, Tuticorin, Tiruppur, Udumalpet, Salem and Mettur covering about 183,000 workers. During the year 1960, the scheme was extended to Rajapalayam, Sivakasi, Perianaickenpalayam, Peelamedu and Dhalmiapuram. The scheme has also been extended to Tiruchirappalli, Cauverynagar and Ranipet areas on and from 29th January 1961. With the implementation of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme to the above eight places about 21,40 workers have been brought within the fold of the Employees State Insurance Scheme. The total number of insured workers in the State is about 200,000. The proposal for the extension of the scheme to Dindigul, Tirunelveli, Usilampatti, Kovilpatti, etc., and to the families of th insured persons in the areas where the Scheme is already in force are under the consideration of the Government.

Medical care under the scheme is being administered by the State Government through service personnel as also panel doctors. In Madras a separate hospital exclusively for the use of insured persons with a bed strength of 78 is functioning. During the year 1960, the work relating to the construction of the 175 (General 150, T.B. 24) bedded new Employees' State Insurance Hospital, Madras, has been taken up and the work is in rapid progress. It is proposed to further increase the bed strength of this Hospital in the next year. A proposal for the handing over of the 84 bedded Employees' State Insurance Annexe at Headquarters' Hospital, Coimbatore, to Headquarters Hospital and to construct a separate Employees' State Insurance Hospital at Coimbatore for the use of insured persons similar to the new Employees' State Insurance Hospital at Madras now under construction is under the consideration of Government. The Government have sanctioned in 1960 the construction of a 12 bedded wing in the Government Hospital, Sivakasi, for the exclusive use of the insured persons of that area and it has since been completed. A separate Employees' State Insurance Hospital at Madurai is being opened by taking over the present Infectious Diseases Hospital, in which certain major alternations are to be made and additional buildings will be put up to serve the insured workers. The Government have ordered the construction of two permanent wards of 26 beds each at T.B. Sanatorium, Tambaram at a cost of Rs. 1,20,000 for the use of the Employees' State Insurance patients at Madras as against one permanent and one temporary ward already sanctioned. An Employee's State Insurance Mobile Van Dispensary for the use of the insured persons in Tiruchirappalli area was constructed during 1960. A new Empoyees' Satate Insurance Dispensary sanctioned already by the Government for the Choolai area, to relieve the congestion at the existing two Employees' State Insurance Dispensaries at Perambur will be opened shortly as a suitable building in the area has already been secured and is being equipped.

Extended cash benefit

With a view to help the insured persons suffering from protracted illness, the extended cash benefit hitherto payable only for a period of 126 days has been extended to 309 days in addition to the ordinary 56 days sickness benefit on and from the 15th August 1960. Under section 73 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, insured persons while under certified sickness stand protected ordinarily for six months from dismissals, discharges, etc., by the employer. The section has been amended to enable insured persons suffering from long-term diseases to have medical treatment effectively without fear of losing their jobs. Protection for a period of one year from dismissal, discharges, etc., which has hitherto been available only to

insured persons suffering from T.B. has now been extended to insured persons suffering from Leprosy, Mental and Malignant diseases also.

The Employees' State Insurance Corporation has granted the facility of payment of cash benefits by money-order at Corporation's cost irrespective of the amount involved on a permanent basis.

Provident Fund

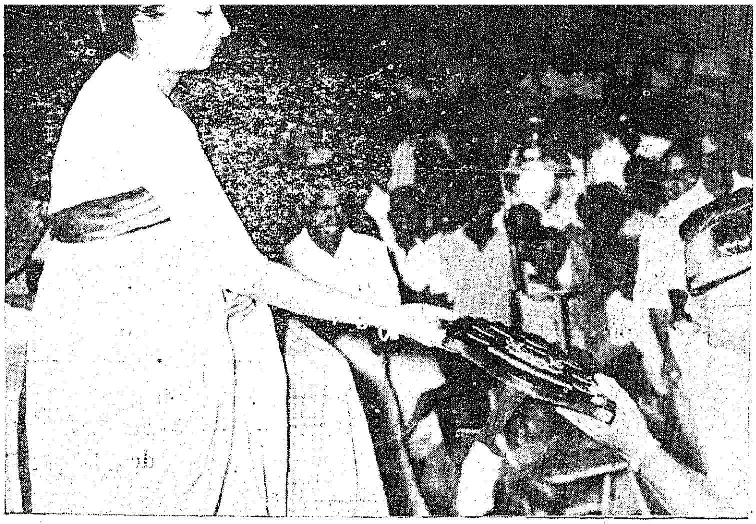
The Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952, another important measure of social security confers on industrial workers in scheduled industries and other specified classes of establishments, retirement and death benefits in the nature of Contributory Provident Fund. This Act was further extended to the following industries and classes of establishments during the year 1960 : (1) Mica Factories, (2) Plywood Industry, (3) Automobile Servicing and repairing Industry, (4) Rice Milling, (5) Flour Milling, (6) Dhal Milling, (7) Mica Mines and (8) Cane Farms owned by a Sugar Factory. The Act now applies to 47 industries in all. The Employees' Provident Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1960, which brings down the minimum employment strength for coverage from 50 to 20 has been passed into law and came into force with effect from 31st December 1960. All those classes of establishments to which the Act has already been made applicable under section 1 (3) (*b*) and those factories which are engaged in the scheduled industries employing 20 and more will now be covered under the Act. Consequent on this amendment about 400 new establishments employing about 12,000 additional employees are expected to be brought under the purview of the Act.

Houses for Workers

In the State 960 factories and establishments employing about 2,890,000 workers are covered. Out of them, 54 factories establishments are allowed to administer their provident funds by granting necessary exemption while 906 factories, establishments are under the direct control of the Employees' Fund Organisation. The total number of subscribers at the end of the financial year 1959–60 was 251,600 as against 249, 504 at the beginning of the year.

The rate of Provident Fund Contribution continues to be 6¼ per cent of the basic wages and dearness allowance including cash value of food concessions. The question of enhancing the rate of contribution to 8⅓ per cent on basic wages and dearness allowance is now being examined by a Technical Committee appointed by the Government of India. The total amount of Provident Fund Contribution remitted during 1959–60 was Rs. 2,20,88,428.

Among other welfare measures special mention may be made of the steps taken by the Government for the provision of houses to the industrial workers. Under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, the Government of



Srimathi Indrani Krishnaswami presenting the Rolling Cup donated by the Harijans of Chidambaram taluk to the captain of the Headquarters Division adjudged the best division during the Sports.

India grant financial assistance to the employers, State Governments, Statutory Housing Boards and Registered Co-operative Societies of industrial workers for the construction of houses. The provision made in the Second Five-Year Plan for Subsidised Industrial Housing, the targets fixed, the amount spent so far and the houses constructed up till now are indicated below :—

Provision made in the Second Five-Year Plan.	Rs. 69·94 lakhs.
Targets fixed	1,700 houses.
Amount spent up to 31st December 1960.	Rs. 77·19 lakhs.
Number of houses constructed so far.	1,098 houses.
Number of houses in various stages of construction.	170 houses.

The Schemes sanctioned by Government provide for construction of houses for industrial workers in Vellanur (Tiruchirappalli district), Sivakasi, Virudhunagar, Singanallur, Sembium (Madras) and Industrial Estate, Guindy, Pettai, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Katpadi, Erode, Salem and Thanjavur. Out of 23 schemes sanctioned by Government, 15 schemes have been completed and the remaining eight schemes are in various stages of execution. The number of houses constructed by the employers under the scheme is 552 at an estimated cost of Rs. 9,21,721 the amount of loan and subsidy granted by the Government being Rs. 5,43,971 and Rs. 3,77,750. R cently the Government have sanctioned five projects for the construction of 960 houses by employers at a tota cost of Rs. 33 lakhs.

Under the Plantation Labour Housing Scheme formulated by the Government of India, loans are granted to the planters to assist them in the construction of houses for the workers. The provision made in the Second Five-Year Plan, the amount spent so far and the number of houses constructed are as follows :—

Provision made in the Second Five-Year Plan.	Rs. 3·46 lakhs.
Target	180 houses.
Amount spent so far	Rs. 2·74 lakhs.
Number of houses constructed ..	155 houses. (25 houses are yet to be constructed.)

Coffee Plantation Workers

The Coffee Board has offered a sum of Rs. 28,000 for welfare amenities to be provided for workers employed in Coffee Plantations in this State. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 21,000 has been earmarked for providing scholarships and stipends to deserving children of workers employed in Coffee Plantations to enable them to acquire better, higher and specialised vocational training and a sum of Rs. 7,000 for providing medical aid to plantation workers which is not ordinarily available in Government or group hospitals. Scholarship was granted to 10 pupils during the year 1959–60 and 17 pupils during 1960–61. The total amount so far spent is Rs. 12,395.

The Government have sanctioned the construction of a Holiday Home at Mahabalipuram at non-recurring expenditure of Rs.64,300 to provide a suitable place for the workers where they can spend a few days and regain fresh vigour.

The Government attach great importance to measure-calculated to secure increased productivity. The Government have nominated their representatives to serve on the governing body of the Madras and Coimbatore Productivity Coucils. One of the Inspectors of Factories who has undergone training in Productivity in the U.S.A. has been appointed as Inspector of Factories (Productisvity). During 1960–61, the Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 10,000 to the Madras Productivity Council to enable it to carry on its work.

Site for Gandhi Memorial in London

In a letter in the London *Times* published it has been suggested, that a most appropriate site for the proposed British memorial to Mahatma Gandhi would be the Temple Gardens on the Thames Embankment.

The letter says : " There has been discussion as to possible sites for the suggested memorial to Mahatma Gandhi. Surely the Temple Gardens on the Embankment, in sight of the towers of Westminster, would be a most appropriate place for honouring the greatest Inner Templar of this century.

" Britain would then have its own Rajghat, reminding those many who happily still seek juridical inspiration in the learned and honourable societies of the Inns of Court that the Thames, like the Jumna, is ' liquid history '."

Mahatma Gandhi was called to the Inner Temple one of the historic Inns of Court in the United Kingdom, in June 1891.

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Forestry in the U.S. and Europe: Some Impressions

SRI S. M. A. ASLAM, *Personal Assistant to the Chief Conservator of Forests.*

[Sri C. A. R. Bhadran, Chief Conservator of Forests, was one of the two official delegates from India to the Fifth World Forestry Congress held at Seattle last year. Accompanied by Srimathi Bhadran, Sri Bhadran toured the forest areas of the United States very extensively and also visited Sweden, Denmark, West Germany, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom in Europe. He undertook during the tour a detailed study of forest practices and modern developments in plantations and utilisation methods.]

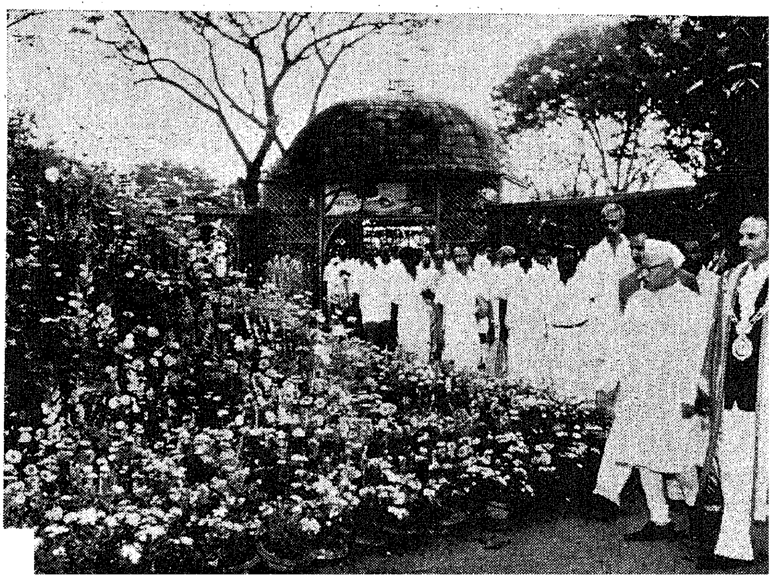
Mr. C. A. R. Bhadran, Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras, was one of the two official delegates of the Government of India to the 5th World Forestry Congress held in August-September 1960 at Seattle in the United States of America. The other member was Mr. V. S. Rao, Inspector-General of Forests, India. About 70 countries participated in the Congress. India's was one of the smallest delegations. The United States of America had the largest delegation (1,300), since the Conference was in that country. Canada and Mexico had sent 100 each. Most European countries had sent large delegations. Many eastern countries even had sent 10 delegates, for example Japan, Thailand, Phillipines Australia, etc. Some of the African countries were also well represented.

Mr. and Mrs. Bhadran left Madras on August 5th. A week's stay in the Phillipines enabled them to see some of the forests in the Islands and their Forest Research Station and Forestry School. Prior to the Congress they undertook a tour of the West Coast States in the United States, starting from Los Angles. The highlight of this tour was a visit to the Yosemite National Park and the Sequoia National Park. The former was unique for its impressive glaciated valleys and the latter for the largest, oldest and tallest living things on earth: the venerable trees of the Sequoia family.

Parks in U.S.

The organisation of National Parks in the United States of America aims not only to preserve the best of Nature's displays but also to provide for their full enjoyment of the public; more than that is the avidity with which people resort to these parks. The Yosemite park (for instance) has furnished cabins and rooms besides camp sites for tented accommodation and parking sites for Caravans; affording camping facilities for as many as 4,000 families at a time. Yet, accommodation could be ensured only by reservation in advance. All camp sites are equipped with such facilities as running hot and cold water and electricity. There are also central cafeteria, shops etc. The healthful holiday atmosphere of these National Parks is obvious even to the casual visitor and much can be learnt from them for improving our own parks. There can be no doubt that nature has endowed our country also with equally attractive localities and features.

Governor Bishnuram Medhi inaugurated the 38th Annual Flower Show in the City recently held at My Lady's Gardens and spent some time inspecting varieties of vegetables and flower beds on display. In the picture he is seen watching one of the flower arrangements.



The Governor inspecting one of the prize vegetables exhibited at the Flower Show.

Other national parks visited on a subsequent tour included the Yellow-stone Park famed for its geysers and hot springs besides its forests and wild life. The Titan National Park is noteworthy for the sheer ruggedness of its mountains.

The Douglas fire forests of the west coast were most impressive and were an almost inexhaustible reservoir of large timber and the Americans exploit this timber on a vast scale with every conceivable variety of mechanical equipment. While with our enormous population which has to be gainfully employed, mechanization may not prove wholly beneficial in India, there is a lot that could be improved by way of hand tools and small-scale equipment in our forest operations.

The Forestry Congress

The Forestry Congress was an education in itself, even to senior participants. It lasted 12 days and forestry was discussed in all its aspects under seven major subject headings. The two main themes elaborated at the Congress were Multipite Use Forestry and improved Forest Economics. Under the former, the value of forests for their produce, water conservation, soil conservation, wild life management and public enjoyment was emphasisized. Under the latter, the need for a vigorous forest policy adapted to the modern conditions and the world's rapidly increasing population and its industries was stressed. Mr. Bhadran dealt with an important aspect of the second theme, viz., population pressures and Timber needs in the World. His paper was very well received at the Congress. More than anything else the necessity for intensive development of forest lands and using fast growing wood species became apparent as a result of the deliberations of the Congress.

International Grove

There was much social entertainment also. Among others, the Mayor of Seattle was host at a banquet for the Congress. The head of the Washington University at Seattle (in which campus the Congress was held) gave a reception. Flags, fanfare and trumpet were much in evidence at the ceremonial planting of trees to establish an International Grove of Friendship, to mark the occassion of the World Forestry Congress. A tree characteristic of each country participating in the Congress was ceremonially planted by the leader of the country's delegation. The Himalayam Deodar was planted by Sri Rao for India. Among the selected few who addressed the gathering on the occassion was Mr. C. R. Ranganathan, former Inspector General of Forests, India who had attended the Congress in his capacity of past President.

After the Forestry Congress Mr. Bhadran visited various countries of Europe, chiefly Sweden, Denmark, West Germany, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, Mr. Bhadran undertook studies of their forestry practices and modern developments in plantation and utilization methods. He spent 10 days in West Germany as the guest of the Government and over a month in the United Kingdom at the invitation of the British Council. He was able to see Swedish, Danish and Swiss Forests and pick up many new details of forestry technique which he hopes to put to use in the Madras State forests with advantage.

The Forest Institute set up in Rome (by the Italian Forest Organization) exclusively to study two families of fast growing trees, viz., Poplars and Eucalyptus, proved of special interest; similarly too, the genetic improvement studies in pines at the Forest Research Station at Alice Holt in England. At Nagold in Germany, the German Forest Department have a most elaborate centralized plant for collection, cleaning and storage of forest tree seeds. Nothing of the kind exists as yet in India.

India's First Wide Strip Mill

India's first wide strip Mill was inaugurated in Rourkela by the Prime Minister on March 28. The Strip Mill is expected to produce 600,000 tons of rolled strips during the initial stage and on completion of expansion schemes, it will produce more than one million tons of strips per year. The Mill produces eight tons of steel sheets, nine hundred feet in length, in two and a half minutes. The Plant, described as the first in Asia, was ready for operation on February 28 and has been working successfully since then.

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Animal Husbandry in Madras State

DR. D. PATTABHIRAMAN, *Director of Animal Husbandry.*

Cattle play a very important role in the economic life of our country. They are the backbone of our agriculture. Our country is overwhelmingly agricultural. The greatest field for economic development and advancement lies in our agricluture where about 80 per cent of the population are directly engaged. Such a development however cannot be brought about unless and until the question of improvement of our cattle is effectively tackled.

Though we have the largest cattle population of the world and though our cattle have been exported previously to other countries, milk production in our country and the present condition of our cattle is far from satisfactory. There is room for great improvement in the efficiency of the work bullock and greater need for increased efficiency in milk production. How to improve the quality of our cattle with regard to increased milk production and efficiency of the work bullock is the problem with which the Government, animal husbandry experts and scientific workers are all vitally concerned.

The initial problem of improving cattle is better feeding and controlled breeding. These two factors should always go hand in hand, as otherwise it is difficult to achieve the desired results. The ideal and effective method of improving rural cattle (non-descript stock) is to grade them according to the desired type by the introduction of pedigree bulls of descript type. It is very essential to improve the quality of stock by planned breeding with the available descript breeds of cattle with due consideration for economic utility of the animals in different regions under different environmental conditions.

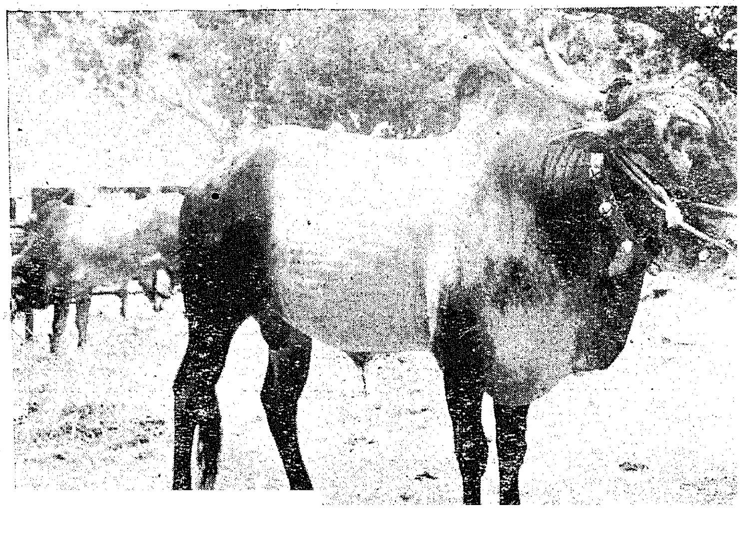
Development Under Plans

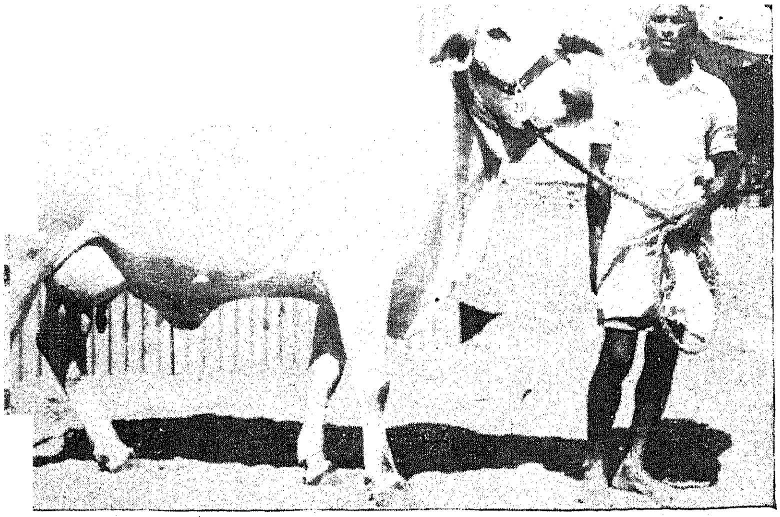
Since India became independent thirteen years ago, development of the country's cattle wealth has been receiving increasing attention and encouragement. Greater attention to various cattle development problems has been evinced both at the Centre and the States leading to formulation of a number of useful schemes for cattle development.

The First Five-Year Plan was introduced at a time when the State suffered much in the food-front due to war and partition. Adequate emphasis was not laid in the First Plan for production of food of animal origin. Proper attention for the improvement of cattle could not be paid and there was great depletion of cattle on account of slaughter with no reference to quality to meet army requirements of beef. The livestock population as per the cattle census of 1951 for the entire composite State of Madras comprising of 26 districts was 51·2 million. At the beginning f the First Plan, there were in the State (Composite State) 144 veterinary institutions and 119 minor veterinary dispensaries, six livestock farms and a salvage farm for dry cows in Madras City. The veterinary facilities thus afforded and the pedigree seeds of bulls that could be obtained from these few State farms could scarcely meet the real demand. The animal husbandry schemes totalling 22 which were included for this State under the First Plan and costing Rs. 56·28 lakhs laid emphasis mainly on arrangements for the production and use of an adequate number of superior bulls.

The schemes under the Second Five-Year Plan were drawn up taking into consideration all problems connected with animals in health and disease and also with the experience gained during the First Plan period so as to cover all aspects relating to the development and preservation of livestock. A sum of Rs. 217·48 lakhs was provided for animal husbandry schemes during the Second Plan.

Breed champion and Supreme champion Hallikar Bull of the Livestock Research Station, Hosur Cattle Farm, aged 8 years has achieved so far the proud tally of 60 calves, 36 males and 24 females.





Thaparkar cow aged six years, a winner in its class, gives three lactations and yields 20 lb. milk per day.

The problem was, hence, one of grading the vast number of non-descript cattle in this State with pure breeds of Sindhi and Murrah buffaloes for milch type and with pure breed of Kangayam for the draught type. For this purpose a large number of pure-bred Sindhi, Kangayam and Murrah buffaloes were necessary. Livestock improvement schemes under this plan had mainly in view arrangements for the production and use of an adequate number of superior bulls of known percentage of productivity and the elimination of inferior and unapproved bulls of non-descript type.

Livestock Farms

In Madras State, prior to the intoduction of the First Plan, in the year 1950-51, there were six Livestock Farms situated at Hosur, Guntur, Vizag, Bellary, South Kanara and Malabar. After the separation of Andhra and the reorganisation of States, the only farm belonging to Madras State was the Livestock Research Station, Hosur. This farm is being maintained by the State Government from 1924–25. Since 1938–39 this farm is under the control of the Animal Husbandry Department. The main object of maintaining this farm is to raise pure-bred herds of Sindhi and Kangayam and production of good pedigree bulls for distribution in the districts. This Livestock Research Station has, since its inception, contributed much towards grading up of village cattle. The main breeds of cattle maintained at this station are Sindhi, Gir and Kangayam. By selective breeding with proven sires, it has been possible to build up a Sindhi herd at this farm which compares very favourably with the Sindhi herds in Pakistan. Valuable research work has been undertaken to improve the breed characters of Sindhi and it has been possible to produce Sindhi cows here which are capable of yielding 11,000 lbs· of milk in a single normal lactation. A Sindhi cow (No. 823) yielding 9,112 lb. milk yield in the first lactation itself was recorded for the first time at this farm recently. This cow's second lactation yield was 10,430 lbs. The strength of the Sindhi herd has been steadily built up from 10 Sindhi animals at the inception to 485 at present. This increase was achieved by increasing the rearing proportion and the average reproductive life and keeping down mortality rates. Repeatability and Heritablity studies in the production statistics for this Sindhi herd indicate that sufficient variability existed in regard to most of the characters affecting milk production to warrant the possibility of quick improvement in production in future years. The building up of this Sindhi herd was made possible by attending to genotypical and phenotypical characters by selective breeding. Due consideration being given for environmental practices prevailing at the farm. The Gir breed, noted for its milk potentialites, was introduced at this farm during 1949–50 with nucleus stock of 52 animals purchased from Kathiawar State and Bhavanagar Dairy, the home tract of this breed. This breed till now has shown good potentialities for milk yield at the farm and the average yield in a single lactation has been 3,812 lbs. The present strength at the farm is 158.

Hosure Farm

After the reorganisation of States the Bellary Farm where the draught type of Hallikar breed of cattle was reared was no long in Madras State. It became necessary to have this breed also reared for the benefit of the areas in this State, adjoining the State of Mysore. Accordingly 51 Hallikar animals were purchased from the breeding tract and reared at Livestock Research Station, Hosur, from February 1958 onwards. The breed was developed well and the present strength of Hallikar is 155 at this farm. Sindhi, Gir and Hallikar breeds are reared at this farm at present.

With the merger of Pudukottai State with the Indian Union, the Agricultural Research Farm at Pudukottai was taken over on 5th June 1961 and developed as a district livestock farm. The object of taking over this farm was to breed livestock and run a small dairy. At the time of taking dover 103 animals comprising Sindhi, Murrah, Kangayam Cross-breed and non-descript breeds were kept at the farm. Most of the stock had to be disposed off as they did not conform to any recognized breed characteristic and the pure-bred stock of known pedigree had to be transferred from other farms to serve as a nucleus for further expansion. The area of the farm was only 9·26 acres and situated as it was inside the limits of Pudukottai town, there was no scope for further expansion. An area of 900 acres in the Machuvadi forest situated at the junction of Pudukottai, Thanjavur and Andakulam Roads, was acquired in January 1957. Since then an area of 864 acres of scrub jungle has been cleared of which 410 acres have been brought under cultivation. Soil conservation work, contour bunding, raising pasture and fodder crops are in progress. When the work is completed, this livestock farm is bound to produce

fruitful results. At present there are 370 animals comprising Sindhi, Kangayam and Graded Sindhis reared at this farm.

Orthanad Farm

The District Livestock Farm, Orthanad was taken over by the Animal Husbandry department on 12th June 1954. The farm originally belonged to Chattram department and was used by the now defunct Agricultural Training school, Orthanad. The original extent taken possession of was 280 acres. The main objects of the farm are (1) the breeding of Sindhi, Umblachery and Murrah Buffaloes and supply of pedigree bulls in those breeds and (2) the improvement of the local breeds of cattle. Accordingly this farm opened with an initial stock of 10 Sindhi cows with 10 calves, one Sindhi breeding-bull and 12 Kangayam work cattle, the total strength being 33 including work animals. The required number of stock in the Umblachery and Murrah breeds were purchased and some breeding stock in the Sindhi breed were also obtained by transfer from other farms. Thus during the end of the year 1954–55, the breeding stock of Sindhi, Umblachery and Murrah was 31, 67 and 49 respectively making a total of 147. This strength has been slowly built up during the last six years and there are at present 662 pedigree cattle comprising 179 Sindhi, 259 Umblachery and 224 Murrah Buffaloes. An extent of 1,345 acres was acquired last year at the village of Eachankottai for the expansion of the farm and the area is being reclaimed and the lay-out has already been prepared. It has been found advisable to develop Umblachery at its breeding tract itself and an area of about 494 acres has been acquired at the village of Korukkai, where the area is being reclaimed and fodder grasses are grown. It is expected that when proper accommodation is available at this farm, the breed of Umblachery will be tranferred there. A pasture plot of 100 acres has been developed in the farm to provide fresh nutritious fodder for farm animals.

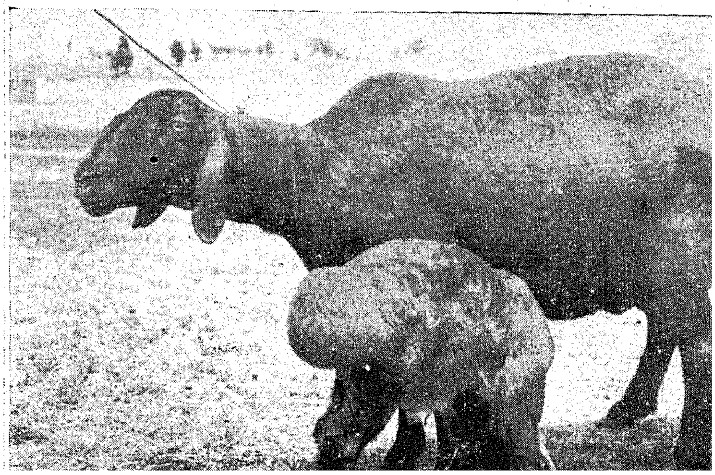
The District Livestock Farm, Chettinad, opened on 9th November 1956, is situated on the Karaikudi-Tiruchy main road at a distance of about 9 miles from Karaikudy, covering an area of 1,771 acres. In June 1958, all the Kangayam animals numbering 223 were transferred from Livestock Research Station, Hosur, to this farm. In addition 30 Tharparker animals (milch breed) were purchased from the National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal, and stationed at this farm. This was the first time this milch breed was being introduced in the State. In addition Murrah Buffaloes and 140 Hariana breed of cattle, a dual-purpose animal, were received from Punjab and stationed at this farm for breeding purposes. Again in September 1960 the Thari breed of cattle which is also a dual purpose animal was purchased from Rajasthan. Forty-five Thari cows were also received. At present this is a full-fledged livestock farm with 691 pure descript breeds of cattle consisting of 325 Kangayam, Tharparker and Thari 129, Murrah 58 and Hariana 166.

In all the livestock farms of the State, on an average 200 breeding bulls of descript type are produced for livestock improvement work.

Key Village Scheme

The All-India Key Village Scheme for cattle development and for increasing their productive efficiency was initiated in 1952. This scheme envisaged the planned utilization and multiplication of the limited superior germplasm available in the country and their organized distribution. The primary idea was to produce sufficient number of superior bulls to meet the acute shortage of such bulls. The scheme was initiated in Madras State as a pilot measure during the year 1951 by starting seven Key Farm Centres in the seven Government Livestock Farms of the composite State of Madras. As most of these livestock farms were not located in recognized cattle breeding tracts and as it was found necessary to locate the Key Village Centres in breeding tracts, all these centres except the centre at the Hosur farm were subsequently shifted to breeding areas of Ongole, Hallikar, Kangayam, and Sindhi breeds of cattle, when these centres merged with the All-India Key Village Scheme sanctioned in August 1952. The technical programme of the scheme aims at intensive livestock improvement in a compact area, where all aspects of animal husbandry are covered, namely controlled breeding, proper feeding, rearing of young stock, cultivation of fodder crops, silege making, pasture management, dairying, marketing, record keeping and producing seed bulls. All the scrub bulls in the area are castrated and only pedigree bulls are allowed to propagate

The Geesargaya breed of sheep presented by the Soviet Union to Madras State now stationed at the Livestock Research Station, Hosur.



by natural service and artificial insemination. During 1952–53 there were seven Key Village Centres and six Key Farm Centres in private institutions. After the partition of the State in 1953, there were 5 Key Village Centres and 6 Key Farm Centres in private institutions in the residuary State. Two Key Village Centres in each of the years 1953–54 and 1954–55 were started. At the end of the First Plan 9 Key Village blocks and 6 Key Farm blocks with 60 key villages attached to them were functioning. At these Key Villages the record till the end of the First Plan was 63,095 Artificial Inseminations, 9,470 natural services, 1,02,731 inoculations and 7,656 constructions. Nine thousand Six hundred Forty-six calves were inspected and 346 calves were subsidised. The Key Villages were located only in the breeding tracts of the State to maintain the continuity of breeding.

Centres expanded

During the Second Plan, all the Key Villages and Key Farm Centres were expanded so that each block consisted of 6 Key Villages as against 4 in the First Plan and covered 5,000 cows and buffaloes of breedable age. It was proposed to have new additional Key Village Blocks with 6 Key Villages each during the course of the Second Plan. At the end of 1959–60, there were 32 Key Village blocks in the State. During 1960–61, seven more Key Village Blocks were opened, making a total of 39 Key Village Blocks with 234 Key Villages covering 1,95,000 cows and buffaloes of breedable age. These villages are located mostly in the breeding tracts and the area covered by each block is roughly about 5 to 10 miles radius. Approved bulls of Kangayam, Hallikar, Sindhi, Sahiwal and Murrah Buffalo breeds are used for breeding in these blocks. Both natural services and artificial inseminations are undertaken free in all the blocks and full breeding control is practised by systematic castration of all scrub bulls. Milk recording is also done. All the animals in the blocks are protected against contagious diseases and first aid centres are run for the treatment of non-contagious diseases. Since the inception of the Key Village Scheme in the State, 5,69,115 artificial inseminations and 63,187 natural services have been performed, 1,21,534 calves have been inspected and 42,390 castrations and 9,42,573 inoculations have been undertaken.

Baby Elephant 'Olga Lakshmi' was gifted to the Corporation Zoo in the City recently by Marquis Woodland Kahler De St. Innocent, President of the International Vegetarian Union, on behalf of the Union and the Indian Vegetarian Congress. In the picture the Marquis, the Revenue Minister and the Mayor are watching the elephant with interest as it lifts up its trunk to receive a fruit from the wife of the Marquis.

In order to encourage ryots to maintain calves born to approved bulls in the blocks in good condition, the bull calves in the area were subsidised at the rate of Rs. 5 per calf per month from the age of 6 months till they reached 3 years of age or maturity, whichever was earlier. During the First Plan period 400 bull calves of Kangayam, Halli kar, Sindhi and Murrah Buffaloes were subsided. During the Second Plan period the subsidy was increased to Rs. 10 per calf per month and both bull and heifer calves were subsided. A total of 6,422 calves were subsidised till 1959–60.

There are Key Village Extension Centres, in the areas which are not covered under the Key Village Scheme. The main object of these centres is to utilise systematically all the bulls produced in the blocks so as to maintain the continuity of breeding work. Under the Second Plan 46 Extension Centres were opened in this State covering 2,30,000 cows and buffaloes of breedable age. At these centres, 50 bulls of approved breeds were distributed for natural services free of cost. These bulls were distributed to selected custodians within a compact area and a sum of Rs. 30 per mensem per bull was paid as subsidy to each of them. Full breeding control was enforced at these centres by systematic elimination of scrub bulls. Most of the programmes envisaged in the Key Village areas are followed in these Extension Centres also.

Artificial Insemination Scheme

Livestock improvement schemes under the Plan included the opening of Artificial Insemination Centres also. The technique of Artificial Insemination was introduced in this State to overcome the acute shortage of approved bulls in April 1948, when a beginning was made by training the breeding bulls at the Madras Veterinary College, Madras, for artificial insemination work. To start with the work was confined to the city of Madras. The work turned out proved very successful and another centre at Coimbatore was opened on 7th February 1950 at the Veterinary Hospital. Both the centres at Coimbatore

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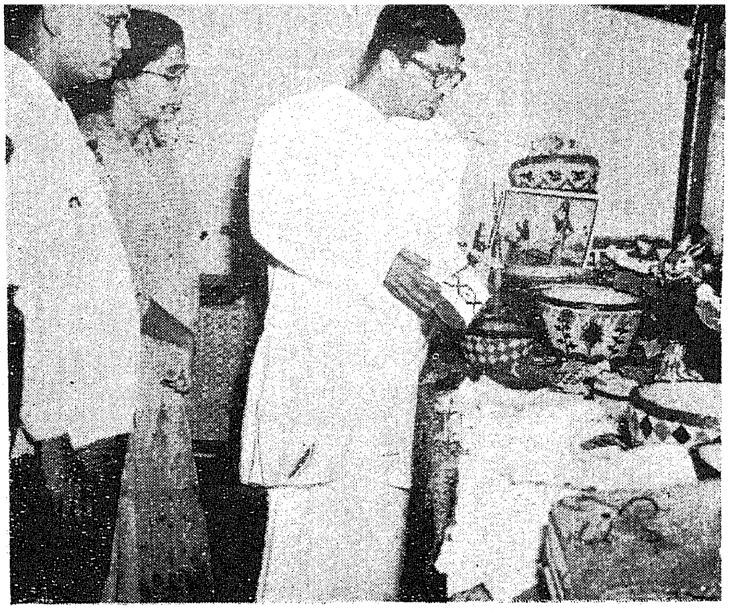
and Madras gained popularity resulting in the opening of 3 sub-centres for the city of Madras at Mylapore, Saidapet and Basin Bridge. These sub-centres were visited daily with the semen collected from the main centres and cows were inseminated. After the commencement of the First Plan in 1951, since the demand for artificial insemination was increasing, two more centres, one at Ootacamund and one at Valparai, were opened on 15th October 1951 and 1st December 1951 respectively. During 1952–53, the centre at Valparai was converted into a Key Village Centre and was shifted to Madurai. In 1954–55, the cross-breeding scheme was introduced at Ootacamund by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Artificial Insemination Centre was transferred to Trichinoply. Two more centres were opened by the State during 1955–56 at Salem and Erode. At the end of the First Five Year Plan 56,232 inseminations had been performed in all the six centres functioning at this State. To overcome the shortage of the required number of breeding bulls and also to intensify livestock improvement by the utilization of better bulls for breeding milch cows it was proposed to increase the number of Artificial Insemination Centres during the Second Five Year Plan. Accordingly 19 urban artificial insemination centres were opened in the urban areas of the State, so as to develop the milk pockets by utilizing milch breeds such as Sindhi, Gir and Murrah for the purpose. In addition, in the rural areas under the community development programme 15 artificial insemination centres were also established. There are now 40 artificial insemination centres both in the rural and urban areas and 3,37,309 inseminations were effected during the plan period, and 56,286 calves were inspected by the staff.

Goshala Development

Other developmental schemes in the Plan period for improving milch breeds of cattle include the Goshala Development Scheme. The term "Goshala" is taken to mean any public charitable institution working for the welfare, protection and preservation of cattle. Though it is considered that the Goshala and Pinjrapoles are of North Indian concept, it is not alien to South India, since institutions like "Pasumadams" have been fostered in big temples of South India from time immemorial. Each selected goshala is supplied with ten cows and one bull of known breed while the institution is expected to maintain a similar number of cows of its own. A sum of Rs. 5,000 is given as grant for repair of sheds, etc. Rs. 2,000 is paid as annual maintenance grant. The calves found in the goshala are subsidised. Four Goshalas function in the State at present. They are located at the Gandhi Memorial Ghoshala, Alathambadi, Kasturba Gandhi Kanya Gurukulam, Vedaranyam, Mazhayankanni Goshala, Valivalam and Agneeswaraswamy Devasthanam Goshala,



Goverment bestows more than mere routine care on the inmates of the Government Mental Hospital and organizes sports meets and encourages natural aptitudes in an effort to effect speedy return to normalcy of patients. Finance Minister Subramaniam presided over the Annual Sports at the Hospital recently. In the picture he is seen inspecting beautiful handicrafts made by talented inmates of the hospital.

Tirupugalur. To the extent possible Sindhi breed are maintained here. Six temple "pasumadams" in the State are also likely to be included under the scheme. A "Cross Breeding Scheme" with the object of improving local non-descript cattle in hilly and heavy rainfall areas in the State by using foreign jersey blood through artificial insemination also functions in this State with headquarters at Ootacamund. The scheme was sponsored by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi in January 1955.

Dry Stock Farm

Due to high cost of maintenance, a large number of cows brought into the city annually from breeding areas for purposes of milk supply are sold to butchers for slaughter when they go dry or are kept in unhygienic conditions or are subjected to malpractices that render these animals sterile or otherwise unfit. This results in a steady depletion of potential cattle wealth. The Government realised the situation and with the object of preventing indiscriminate slaughter of valuable milch cattle, sanctioned a Salvage Farm for dry cows in May 1944. This salvage farm was first situated at the Kambakkam hills of Ponneri taluk in Chingleput district about 54 miles from the city. Dry cows of Madras city were provided a home here during the dry period at a nominal fee of Rs. 10 per mensem and returned after calving to the owners. The expenditure over and above the salvage fees on the scheme is borne by the Government. Kambakkam was later found not suitable for further improvement and the farm was shifted to Alamadi Reserve Forest area at a distance of about 18 miles

from Madras. This Farm started functioning at its new site of 1,028 acres from April 1958. Dry animals are accommodated here and the place is found more suitable for salvage purposes. Since the inception of the scheme till 1959-60, 3,612 milch cows have been admitted into the farm. The public have come to realise the advantage of sending their dry cows to the farm, where every care of their animals is taken and facilities for stud provided. The scheme has been greatly appreciated by all those who have availed themselves of its benefits.

Sheep Development

In Madras State at present about 35 per cent sheep are hairy mutton variety and 15 per cent wooly variety. The wooly variety is found in Nilgiris and Coimbatore districts. The wool obtained from Nilgiris is of fine fabric type and Coimbatore wool is somewhat inferior to that of Nilgiris. The black wooly variety is found in Perambalur and Musiri taluks of Tiruchirappalli district. This wool in coarse, short and of inferior quality and is used for making blankets only. The wool industry in Madras State is more or less confined to an illiterate and poor community called " Kurumbas ". The Mecheri variety of sheep are found in the Omalur taluk of Salem district and adjoining areas of Bhavani taluk in Coimbatore district. The Kilakaranji variety is seen mostly in Tirunelveli district.

Although the population of sheep in Madras is about 18·1 per cent of that in India, yet the production of wool is only 6.1 per cent. The average annual yield per sheep in Madras State is 0.9 lb. whereas in Punjab it is 4 lb. This indicates that systematic breeding and proper attention of sheep are necessary to improve the quality and quantity of wool produced in this State. It is also necessary to improve the mutton variety of sheep by increasing the body weight of the sheep by systematic breeding with superior rams of good mutton variety. Prior to the introduction of the Second Plan, the development activities of sheep were carried out through the Sheep Farm, Ootacamund, Sheep Section of the Livestock Research Station, Hosur and Sheep Shearing Units in the districts.

The part of the teacher in education in the State is being increasingly recognized and awards for meritorius service have been instituted. At a Special function arranged in the Rajaji Hall, the Governor presented State Awards to 47 teachers. In the picture he is seen giving away the present to one of the teachers.

The Sheep Farm, Ootacamund, located at the sixth mile on the Ootacamund-Mysore Road, and extends over an area of 600 acres. This farm was run under the State Scheme from its inception in the year 1950 and subsequently merged with the scheme under which, part of the expenditure for the scheme is borne by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research from 1st April 1956. The main object of this farm is to standardise the present wooly sheep in Nilgiris for its wool qualities, to improve the carcass weight to supply good rams to the public, to grade up the local sheep and also to study the disease problems under farm conditions. This farm has also undertaken investigation to establish suitable grasses that will stand the weather conditions of the area. For the purpose of improving the wool of local stock, both in quality and quantity, by cross-breeding, ten Romney Marsh Rams obtained from Australia are stationed. This farm has been selected as a sub-centre in the Southern Region by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for conducting experiments with foreign rams to improve the wool yield and carcass weight. The flock of sheep at present maintained at this farm contains breeds of Nilgiris sheep, Romney Marsh Sheep and Cross-bred sheep.

Breeding Objects

Sheep breeding at Livestock Research Station, Hosur has had the following objects; (1) evolving white wooly sheep for dual purposes with the foundation stock of Bellary sheep, (2) to make available Bikanir rams for introduction among the flock of wooly sheep in the stock in order to improve wool quality and (3) to make available Mandya rams for introduction among the flocks of hairy sheep in Madras State in order to improve mutton quality. The breeds of sheep maintained at this farm numbering 400 at present consist of Bellary, Bikanir, Mandya and Mecheri. Shearing, experiments on body-weight and control of diseases in the flock are being carried out systematically at this farm.

Another Sheep Farm at Chinnaselam on Cuddalore-Salem Road, covering a portion of Salem and South Arcot districts with an area of 1,591 acres was opened on 31st March 1957. The main object of this farm is to improve the quality and

quantity of wool yield of the local sheep, to evolve white woolly sheep, to carry out breeding experiments with local black woolly sheep with Bikanir rams and to supply pedigree rams to the public to grade up the local stock. Accordingly during 1957-58 a nucleus stock of 255 local ewes was purchased and 4 Bikanir rams were transferred from the Livestock Research Station, Hosur, with the object of carrying out breeding experiments. During the course of about three years the strength has steadily increased.

At this farm Alambadi cattle are also reared. This breed is considered a good dual-purpose breed, bred in the hilly region of Hosur and Dharmapuri taluks of Salem district.

Another Sheep Farm at Kattupakkam Reserve Forest area in Chingleput district in an area of 515 acres was opened on 5th October 1958 with the object of improving the mutton type of sheep by scientific breeding, better feeding, management and disease control. The programme of work envisaged at this farm is to conduct research to examine the possibilities of increasing the body weight of sheep by systematic breeding with the use of superior rams of good breed. The flock of sheep maintained at this farm are Mecheri, Mandya and local varieties.

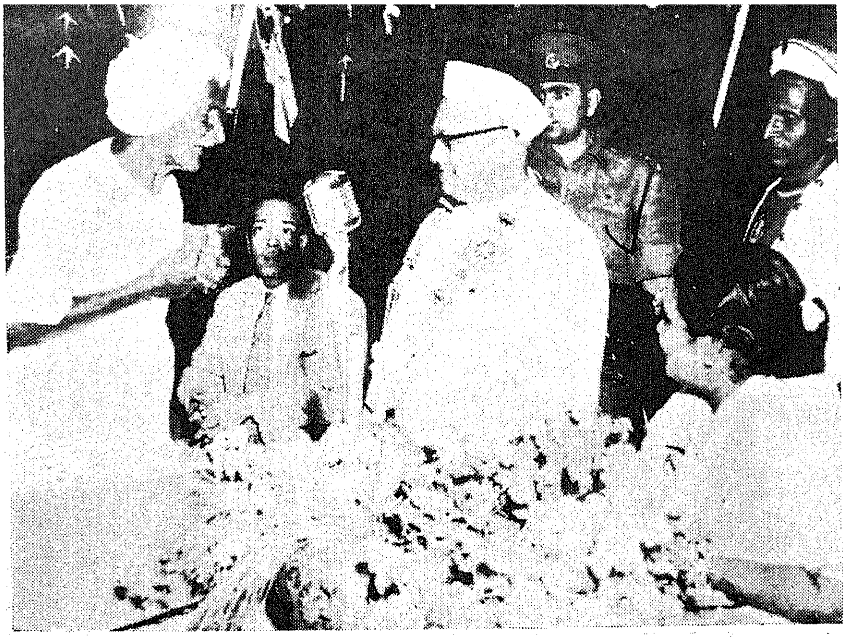
Wool Extension Centres.

In addition to the two Sheep Farms during the Plan period, 16 Sheep and Wool Extension Centres and one Wool Utilisation Centre have been established in various places in the State. The main object of these centres is to improve the quality and quantity of woolly sheep in the State by grading up the local sheep by cross-breeding with Bikanir rams. Eradication of Ecto and Endo parasites of sheep is also attended to. Propaganda and demonstrations on improved sheep husbandry, use of modern methods of shearing, control of diseases, castration of scrub rams are also undertaken at these centres. These centres started functioning in this State from 11th January 1958 and continue to do systematic work on the grading of local sheep.

A Wool Utilisation Centre at Sulur in Coimbatore district was opened on 19th March 1958 with a view to conduct experiments to find out how best and in what ways the different qualities of wool that are produced in the State could be used. Wool from different centres comprising Black, Bellary and Bikanir are received and woollen products such as cumblies and mufflers are manufactured. In addition, there are 7 sheep shearing units at various places in the districts, where intensive propaganda and visual demonstration on better production and clean harvesting of wool, using improved shears, grading of wool, deworming and deticking of sheep and goats are undertaken periodically.

Ministers were among the first to welcome vaccination when recently the Small-pox Eradication Scheme was inaugurated in the City. In the picture the Finance Minister is being vaccinated in his Chambers in the Secretariat while the Minister of Public Works who also got vaccinated looks on.

Madras State possesses 10·4 million poultry. There has not been a substantial change in the poultry population since ten years. This is about one-ninth of India's total poultry population. The number of eggs produced has been estimated as too small to meet the nutritional requirements of 30 million human population. This is mainly due to failure to pay attention to poultry farming in India and also due to the inadequately appreciated importance of egg and poultry in human nutrition. It was only during World War II that any genuine interest was evinced in the development of poultry eggs in India. The factors that were responsible for the neglect of poultry in India were poor stock, prevalence of diseases, low purchasing power of individuals and above all prejudice against the consumption of eggs by a large proportion of the public. The bulk of the poultry population consists of non-descript varieties and the number of pure-bred fowls is only about one per cent of the total fowl population. Due to the large number of non-descript poultry population the total number of eggs produced is small, since the average annual estimated egg production of a village hen is 53, as compared with the average annual egg production of 150 for an exotic breed, such as white Leghorn and Rhode Island Red. Apart from the above, there has been no scientific method of breeding in the villages. In addition there has also been no proper method of feeding the birds in the villages and they are left to themselves to go about and get their food. For improving the poultry industry attention has to be paid to proper breeding, feeding and management, so that more number of eggs and birds of improved type may be made available.



Tuticorin pearls are famous and the annual pearl fishery operations there are a big draw. Governor Bishnuram Medhi who inaugurated this year's operations there recently was garlanded by the oldest member of the diving community. In the picture, the old man has just garlanded the Governor. The Minister for Local Administration is also in the picture.

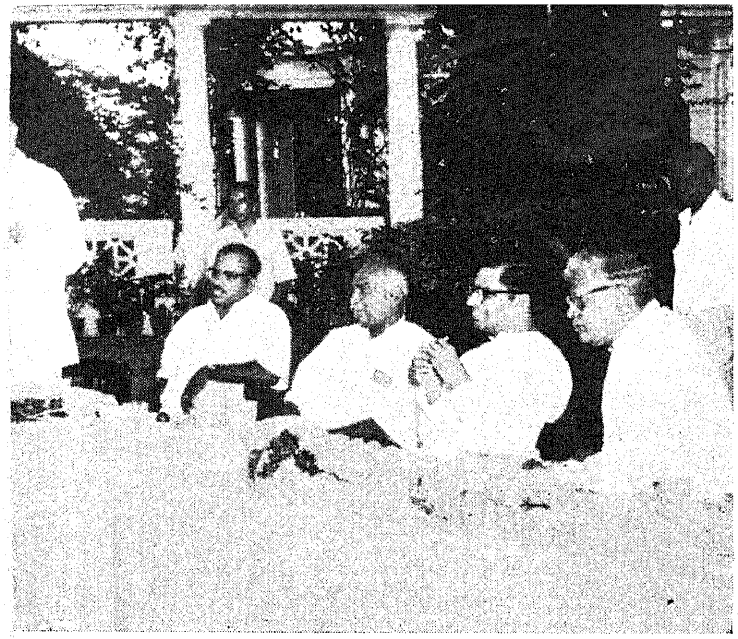
The Governor visited the Ice-*cum*-Storage Plant during his recent Tuticorin visit. In the picture he is seen witnessing the tank in which the fish is stored.

The Governor witnessing the ice-block with the fish in the middle.

The Governor and the Minister for local Administration inspecting pearls and pearl jewels at the pearl Bazaar in the Tuticorin Pearl Fishery Camp.

Divers at sea.

Divers in one of the canoes that has gone out to sea during the pearl fishery operations. One of them has just dived and his feet can be seen aloft.



The Chief Minister gave a party recently at the Rajaji Hall to felicitate the Finance Minister, the Industries Minister and the M.L.As. who accompanied the Finance Minister on their successful tours abroad. In the picture, one of the M.L.As. is seen addressing the party.

In Madras State, prior to the introduction of the Second Plan, poultry development work was undertaken through the Poultry Research Station, Madras, the Poultry Section of the Livestock Research Station, Hosur, and the poultry demonstration units at the various veterinary institutions where exotic breeds of poultry such as White Leghorn, Rhode Island Red and Black Minorca are reared. These Farms and Units not only catered for the needs of the local area for meeting the demands of breeding stock and hatching eggs, but also served as demonstration centres for poultry production on modern scientific lines. Under the Second Plan, poultry development work has concentrated on the scientific production of poultry and education of the ryots in modern methods of breeding, rearing, feeding, management and disease control. The breeding aspect is the pure breeding of the exotic variety and the improvement of local breeds of poultry by grading with superior strains of exotic breeds. Pure breeding of exotic varieties is done at the poultry farms at Madras, Hosur and Orthanad, where the breeds of White Leghorn and Rhode Island Red are bred in large numbers so that apart from increasing the initial stock at these farms, surplus cockerels of the above exotic breeds could be distributed in rural areas for grading up the local non-descript varieties. Under the All-India Poultry Development Scheme as per the Second Plan, 28 Poultry Extension Centres have been established in this State till now. These centres are developed mostly in the community development areas. In each centre either White Leghorn or Rhode Island Red with a nucleus breeding stock of 100 birds are placed initially with the object of supplying breeding stock of exotic breeds and also to supply eggs for hatching purposes in the Community Development areas.

Another important feature of the All-India Poultry Development Scheme is to give subsidy for the provision

of wire-netting to selected agriculturists for poultry development work, so as to protect their birds from wild animals. Till now 138 ryots have been subsidised at the rate of Rs. 50 per head. Training of farmers in practical poultry keeping for a period of six weeks with a stipend of Rs. 30 per mensem per farmer was given as per the All-India Poultry Development Scheme and so far 253 persons have been trained.

Another scheme under the Second Plan is the payment of subsidy of Rs. 850 each to poultry breeders towards the purchase of wire-netting and incubator and also for the sale of birds and eggs produced at private poultry farms maintained by them with exotic varieties. The intention of the scheme is to provide incentive to poultry breeders to take up poultry breeding on a large scale. Fifty-six poultry breeders were subsidised under the scheme till 1959–60.

Indigenous Variety.

The indigenous non-descript variety of poultry is of poor quality and it may not be possible to eliminate them completely by replacing them with exotic varieties. It has become necessary to grade up the local variety with the exotic breeds. Accordingly poultry improvement in selected key village areas is undertaken by removing all the indigenous cocks in that area and replacing them with exotic ones, so that the upgrading of village poultry may be done up to the seventh generation. During the Second Plan period, 20 such poultry centres have been estalished in the key village areas and are progressing well.

In addition, private poultry breeders who are having large-scale production of exotic birds and eggs are also given subsidy up to Rs. 3,300, provided that the breeder distributes 200 pure-bred cockerels and 1,000 hatching eggs in the area in a year and also supplies free of cost 10 cocks and 200 hatching eggs to Government National Extension Service areas. This scheme has been put into operation during the Plan period with a view to overcoming the paucity of exotic birds at the Government Poultry Farms and that private poultry breeders may be encouraged to rear poultry of exotic breeds on a large-scale. As per the scheme, three private poultry breeders in this State have been given subsidy to the maximum of Rs. 10,300 so far each year. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has also sponsored poultry development schemes in this State to be run at Agricultural Institute, Katpadi, and Y.M.C.A., Marthandam. Under these schemes each institution should supply the State 20,000 White Leghorn chicken. These schemes are sponsored to supplement the requirements of exotic breeds in this State.

The Third Five-Year Plan provides a sum of Rs. 352·25 lakhs for Animal Husbandry Development work in this State. The progress achieved in the sphere of livestock development work during the First and Second Plan periods will be consolidated and the work further accelerated during the Third Plan period.

Higher Education—A Progress Report

The expansion of higher educational facilities has been remarkable in India in the years since Independence. The number of universities has gone up to 40 as against 18 in undivided India before the War (two of which are now in Pakistan).

There are, besides, the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, and the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, which have the status of universities. Degrees and diplomas awarded by institutions like the Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, the Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi and the Gurukal institution near Hardwar are recognized by the Union Government as equivalent to the corresponding degrees and diplomas of a university.

The number of colleges is over 1,000 and the strength of students is in the neighbourhood of 9 lakhs. Among the Commonwealth countries, India has the largest number of universities as well as the largest number of students on their rolls.

The rapid growth of higher educational institutions and the number of students is illustrated by the fact that the proportion of university students to the total population in India is about the same as in the United Kingdom.

The proportion of students taking science subjects to the total number of students, which is now about 30 per cent, is proposed to be raised to 40 per cent in the Third Plan by provision of additional facilities.

More money spent

The expenditure on university education (as on education at other levels) has been rising. From Rs. 15 crores in the First Plan the outlay increased to Rs. 44 crores in the Second Plan and will go up to Rs. 75 crores in the Third out of a total provision of Rs. 500 crores on educational development plans.

A large majority of the Indian universities are of the affiliating and teaching type. There are a few residential and teaching universities as well as some specialized universities for subjects like engineering, Sanskrit and music.

India is among the few countries with a women's university—the S.N.D.T. University, Bombay—which lays emphasis on the teaching of subjects like home making, and child dance.

In 1958–59, nearly 1·2 lakh women were enrolled in different universities, about 15 per cent of the total number, of students.

While the number of those seeking university education is growing and facilities have been expanded, increasing emphasis is being laid on the maintenance of high academic standards.

This problem has been kept under constant study by Government, educationists and the Universitiy Grants Commission, set up under an Act of Parliament.

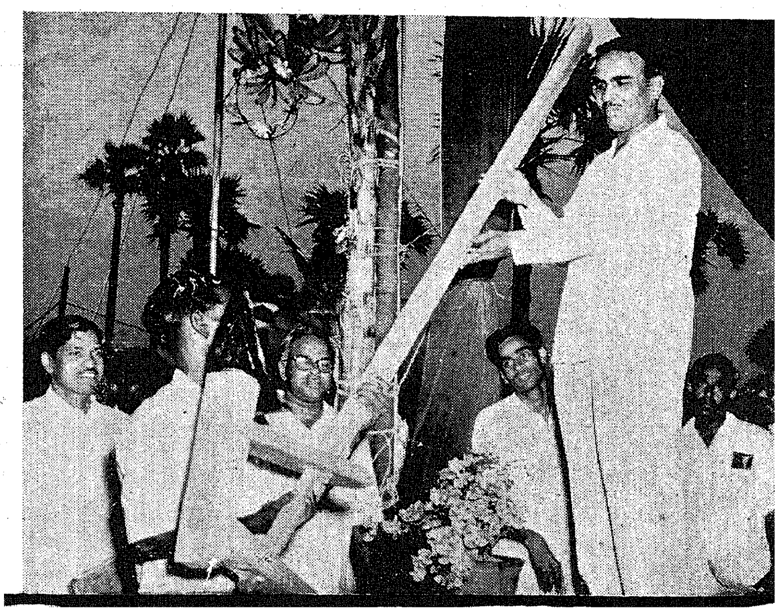
The Commission, besides distributing assistance to universities and colleges from funds placed at its disposal by the Central Government, initiates measures and proposals to improve the quality of education.

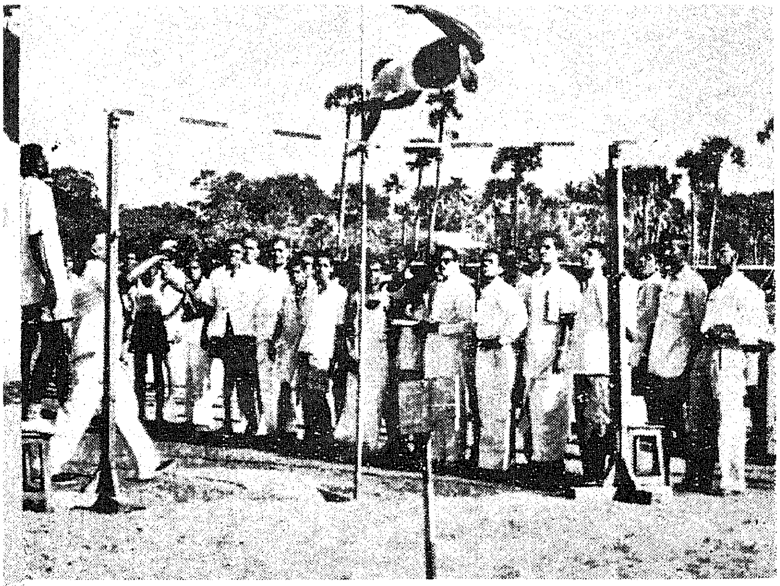
More facilities

Among the measures introduced are :

The three-year degree course which provides an unbroken period of university instruction and a compact and integrated course for the graduate's degree, increased

The healthy spirit of competition that prevails among the blocks in Chingleput district was very much in evidence during the Inter-block Sports held recently at St. Thomas Mount. The meet was well contested. In the picture, Sri D. Krishnan, Superintendent of Police who distributed prizes, is seen giving away a farm implement to the lender of one of the winning teams.





An incident in the Pole vault events during the Inter-block Sports of Chingleput district.

facilities for libraries and laboratories, increased salaries for teachers, provision of more students' hostels and housing facilities for teachers, institution of merit and research scholarships and holding of seminars and discussions for improvement in standards of teaching.

Subsidies are given to State Government and educational institutions for raising teachers' pay scales up to the standards prescribed by the University Grants Commission. The Commission also provides funds to universities for development purposes.

It is now being increasingly felt that minimum standards should be laid down for admission of students to institutions of higher learning while incentives and assistance are provided to the talented for pursuit of their studies. More provision is being made in the Third Plan for merit scholarships and research fellowships.

During the Third Plan, it is proposed to start evening colleges and institute correspondence courses for the convenience of those who cannot attend day classes or keep regular terms. It is proposed to provide facilities for 60,000 students during the Plan period.

26

Our National Calendar

March 22 marked the commencement of the year—Saka 1883—according to the uniform National Calendar introduced four years ago.

This calendar, called the Rashtriya Panchang, is based on sound scientific calculations and adopts the tropical year (the year of seasons) as the length of the year.

There is a great deal of diversity in the traditional Panchangs in India which differ from each other in many respects like the beginning of the year, the first day of the month, names of the months and sometimes the time of the occurrence of the same astronomical phenomena.

There are over 30 traditional Panchangs which are followed in different parts of the country.

The traditional Panchang year is 23·8 minutes longer than the time taken by the sun in its successive passages through the same equinox, which should really constitute the correct length of the year.

In 1952, the Government of India set up a Calendar Reforms Committee to bring about a scientific and uniform system of calendar calculations throughout the country.

Acting on the recommendations of the Committee, on which were responsible leading scientists, the Rashtriya Panchang was introduced on March 22, 1957, corresponding to the 1st of Chaitra, 1879 of the Saka era.

The year according to the National Calendar begins on the day following the vernal equinox, i.e., March 22 in a normal year and March 21 in a leap year.

The number of days in different months is fixed except that in the leap year the duration of the first month Chaitra, goes up from 30 to 31.

The National Calendar is being brought into increasing use, simultaneously with the Gregorian calendar, for a number of official purposes.

Motor Cycles and Scooters

The question of licensing some more units for the manufacture of motor cycles and scooters is at present under the Union Government's consideration. As against the target of 11,000 scooters and motor cycles to be manufactured during the Second Plan, more than 17,000 had actually been produced. It was estimated that demand for these would increase to about 60,000 by the end of the Third Plan.

Employment Market Research

Soon this State will be undertaking a State-wide programme to analyse and explain forms of work in Labour Market operations. Labour marketing is a complex process. It is a process by which supplies of a particular type of labour and the demand therefore are balanced or seek to attain a balance; it is a process whereby buyers of and sellers of specific services bargain and gain satisfaction; it is a process that may take place in a small town, in a large city, in a whole region, perhaps in a wider area. The area in which the process takes place is described as the Employment Market for that particular type of labour.

Employment Market Research, as a scientific study is of recent origin. It has changed attitudes and skills, introduced new techniques and technology. Till recently supply and demand in the field of labour were caused by economic and industrial drifts rather than predetermined and planned action. It is now recognized that employment planning can be reasonably foreseen as the offering and hiring of labour in a given area at a given time follow certain known patterns of movement.

Labour Functions

Little is known of "Labour Functions" such as "finding jobs, creating jobs, changing jobs and doing a good job." The totality of these functions constitute the employment market an understanding of which is necessary for successful manpower planning and "placement". The demand for and supply of labour cause buying and selling of labour in local labour markets. The regional or national markets are but the aggregates of these innumerable local markets all over the country and the aggregative summaries of these may not be typical of any of the local markets. The reason for budgeting manpower at local levels is that most of the labour marketing, of supply and demand, is localised. Local supplies and demands, shortages and surpluses, growth or decline of the labour force, the changing rate of labour participation, local customs, conventions, rules, educational programmes and other functions in the movement of the labour force and employment are significant factors that make the local market. There is thus, a need for a thorough understanding of local markets, without which national generalizations will be vague and pointless.

For sometime such a programme has been in force in the State under the auspices of the National Employment Service. Designed to help the best possible utilization of the available manpower resources within the scale of social and economic values of the Nation, the enquiry covers the entire public sector establishments and the private establishments with 5 or more employees in the State at quarterly intervals. On the basis of an employers' register, which should be maintained up-to-date from time to time, the employers will be asked to report on a simple form the employment under them. These data are analysed by industries and by occupations. The analysis would help in the correct appreciation of the local employment market, their problems and their promise.

The Employment Market Information Scheme was launched in March 1958 and at its inception, it covered the entire public sector of the State and in Coimbatore district alone, the private sector as well. The scheme was extended in June 1960 to cover the private sector in five additional districts, viz., North Arcot, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and Madurai. The public and private sectors in the entire State will be covered under this programme shortly.

Extent of employment

The extent of employment in the public sector increased from 4·37 lakhs as reported by 2,002 establishments in June 1958 to 5·73 lakhs in 2,523 establishments in June 1960, registering an increase of 1·36 lakhs. The total volume of employment in the private sector in Coimbatore district stood at 1·34 lakhs at the end of June 1960 as against the total of 1·19 lakhs at the end of June 1958. In the five districts which came under the scope of the scheme in June 1960, 8,027 establishments in the private sector reported a nominal increase of 2,000 persons—the level of employment at the end of June 1960 being 1·90 lakhs as against 1·88 lakhs in March 1960.

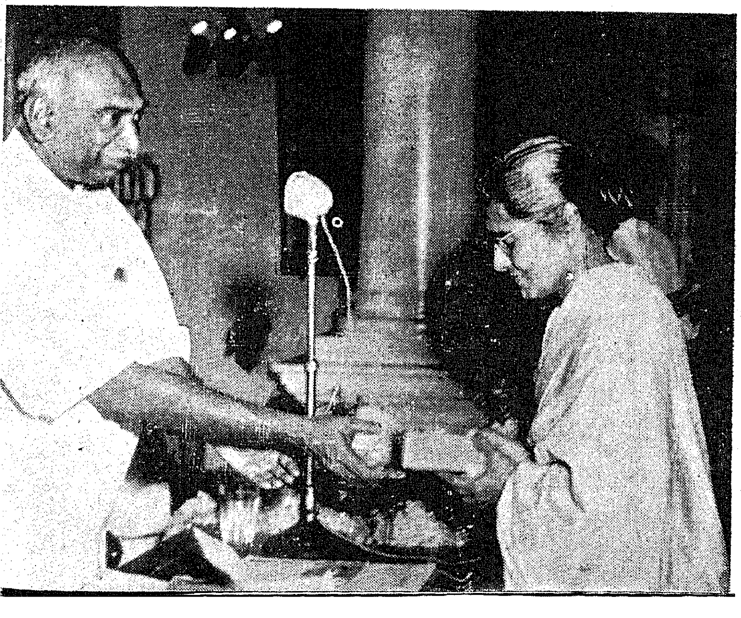
The National Labour Market is the product of all the innumerable local employment markets all over the entire country. These markets, are the economic focal points of the country. The programme of labour market research is to conduct these baseline studies—to seek answers to its riddles. The range of use to which these studies can be put is varied. To mention a few, this information is of use to authorities connected with the Industries (Regulation and Control) Act, vocational preparation of youth guidance and counselling programmes, labour and wage administration and social welfare measures. In this techno-economic study of the labour market, employers are invited now to participate for better work-plans and a better economy.

The Problem of Soil Conservation

The fury of the forces of nature—torrential rains, floods, winds and the waves of the sea combine with man's short-sighted cutting of trees, over-grazing of grass lands, insufficient drainage or improper land use and pose a continuous threat to the very base of cultivation and the source of food, the top soil of agricultural land. Cultivable soil is constantly encroached upon by one or the other of these forces which render hundreds of thousands of acres every year out of use.

An estimated 25 per cent of the total area in India is in urgent need of soil conservation, or in other words, the adoption of measures which will protect the soil against the action of such destructive forces. Experts say that some 200 million acres are exposed to the hazards of wind or water erosion. As the rain comes pouring down on exposed areas, the run-off damages cultivated lands. As a result, an appreciable portion of good land is becoming sub-marginal and a portion of the sub-marginal land is going out of production. The sea waves dashing against the sandy shores also nibble away precious land along the coast. The Kerala seashore is particularly vulnerable, as the high cliffs of the Western Ghats lie about 10 to 20 miles away from the coast, leaving a strip of 4,500 square miles—most of it endowed with loamy top-soil that renders it extremely fertile—to the mercy of the waves. Stabilization of drifting sand from desert areas is another big problem.

The State's interest in the welfare of the Scheduled Castes has been uniformly notable. Recently also the Chief Minister distributed tools and appliances to Scheduled Caste members at a special function organized in the Rajaji Hall. In the picture the Chief Minister is seen giving away a present to a lady member.



War against erosion

A constant struggle is being waged against such onslaughts of Nature. Steady efforts are being made to protect and reclaim the soil which may otherwise be irrecoverably lost. Use of land according to its capacity, constant protection and enrichment of soil and a war against erosion are the cardinal features of soil conservation plans in India. From a modest start in the first Five-Year Plan, with a provision for Rs. 3·25 crores for soil conservation programmes (mainly spent on contour bunding on agricultural land), the expenditure on different soil conservation schemes is expected to rise to over Rs. 70 crores during the next five years. Besides, contour bunding, afforestation, research training and soil survey, emphasis will also be laid on improvement of dry farming practices, pasture development, ravine reclamation and reclamation of saline and alkaline soil. An area of 21·6 million acres is expected to be covered under the programme during the Third Plan. Beside 28·16 million acres will be surveyed and training provided to 300 officers and agricultural extension workers.

While actual soil conservation work is the responsibility of the State Governments, the Central Soil Conservation Board, under the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture, carries out all-India soil and land use surveys, research and demonstration and training of technical officers. By the end of the Second Plan period, standard soil surveys would be completed on 12·5 million acres. For carrying out research and demonstration in soil conservation methods, centres have been set up at Dehra Dun, Ootacamund, Kotah, Agra, Chandigarh, Vasad, Bellary and Chatra, besides the Central Arid Zone Research Institute, at Jodhpur. During the Second Plan, about 2·27 million acres have been reclaimed by soil conservation treatment in different States. In the desert areas, stabilization of drifting sand is being tackled through a programme of afforestation and development of grass land.

Third Plan schemes

During the Third Plan, 7·5 and 10 million acres would be covered by contour bunding. The cost may be about Rs. 4 crores. Nearly 7 lakh acres are proposed for

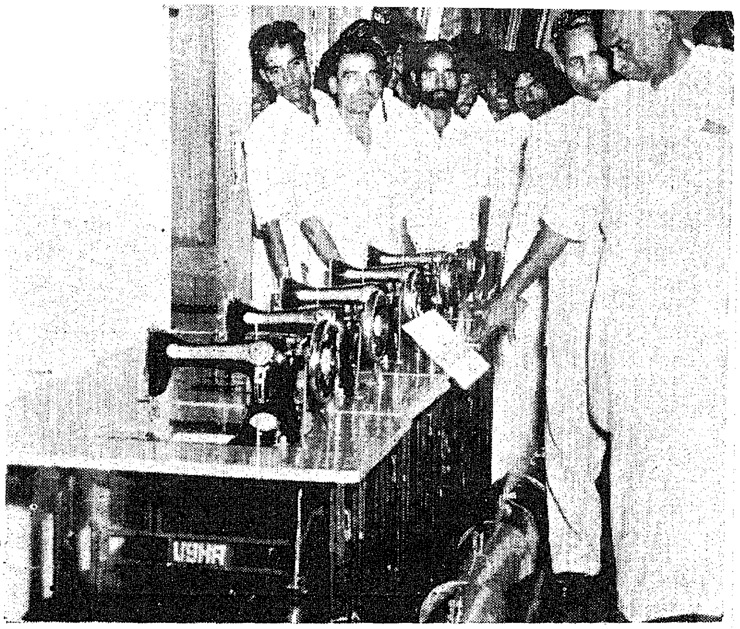
afforestation and pasture development. It is proposed to introduce dry farming techniques over some 22 million acres. To control ravines which eat into productive lands along the river banks and create other problems of maldistribution of water and soil resources, a big programme of pasture development and afforestation has been planned.

Another source for increasing food production is reclamation of lands that have gone out of cultivation due to salinity and alkalinity. About 4·30 lakh acres are proposed to be reclaimed at a cost of about Rs. 7 crores. It is expected that by the end of 1966, a complete inventory of lands would be made and varied types of soil mapped out on the basis of a comprehensive integrated programme of survey and research.

Catchment Areas

The Government have also launched a drive for soil conservation in catchment areas of river valley projects throughout the country. Soil conservation in these areas is particularly important, because it will reduce to the minimum the movement of silt into the reservoir created by the dams, thus greatly lengthening their useful life. This will also lead to a significant increase in the total benefits of irrigation, power and flood control, conferred by these costly dams. In the Third Plan, Rs. 11 crores will be spent for soil conservation measures in the river valley project as a Centrally sponsored programme.

The Arabian sea becomes destructive in June and July when the monsoon breaks out. Incessant sea waves, choppy and high, dash against the sandy shores and knock away precious land in Kerala. The sea also makes inroads into the interior waterways of the State, formed by the interconnection of lakes and lagoons. Spilling into the low lands, about 2 to 7 feet below the main sea level, the sea water creates salinity in the backwater, which damages crops and plantations. For stemming the onslaught of the sea, a comprehensive programme of anti-erosion works has been undertaken including the building of sea walls and groynes on the Kerala coastline. The enthusiasm and speed with which these works are being constructed hold out a fair promise that ere long the Kerala coast and its rich land would be safeguarded against onslaught from the mighty Arabian sea. The fight against the onslaughts of Nature has to be continuous if soil is to be saved effectively from erosion.



The Chief Minister inspecting sewing machines intended as gifts for Scheduled Caste members.

Indo-Swiss Centre for Training Precision Mechanics

An agreement was signed in New Delhi recently for the establishment and operation of an Indo-Swiss Centre for training precision mechanics in the fields of instrumentation. The centre will be part of the Central Scientific Instruments Organisations and will offer a three-year course to apprentices recruited from all over India. Under the agreement the Swiss Foundation of Technical Assistance will provide at a total cost of over six million Swiss francs equipment and service of experts to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. The training centre will also provide consultative and advisory service to Indian instruments industry and may undertake production of selected instruments to help in its training programme.

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State Transport in 1960-61

Sri R. THIRUMALAI, *Additional Secretary to Government.*

The nationalised passenger bus service in the State of Madras entered the fourteenth year in 1960. Briefiy, the results of the working of the department are as follows :—

Year.	Capital at Charge.			Gross Revenue.
	Opening Balance.	Addition during the year.	Closing Balance.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		(Rs. in lakhs.)		
1959—60	301.84	66.24	442.83	266.53
1960—61 (Estimated)	368.08	74.75	368.08	326.93

Year.	Gross Expenditure.	Net Revenue.	Appropriation towards passenger Amenities Fund Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund.	Net Profit.
	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		(Rs. in lakhs.)		
1959—60	201.70	64.83	37.73	27.10
1960—61 (Estimated)	232.90	94.03	74.59	19.44

Reserve of the undertaking.—(*a*) The Depreciation Reserve Fund provides a reserve sufficient to meet the cost of renewals and replacements of all wasting assets of the department or part thereof, necessitated by normal wear and tear. The estimated balance at credit of the Fund on 31st March 1961 was Rs. 180·39 lakhs. (*b*) With a view to provide amenities to the passengers, such as provision of canteen, rest sheds, fans, water coolers, etc., the Government have constituted during the year a "Passenger Amenities Fund" with an initial contribution of Rs. 3 lakhs and the annual contribution will be at the rate of 5 per cent of the net revenues. It will be administered in consultation with an Advisory Committee of which the Director, Madras State Transport Department, will be the Chairman. (*c*) The Government have created Development Fund with an initial investment of Rs. 21 lakhs in order to meet the capital expenditure of the department without having the need to depend on the general revenues of the State. The contribution to the Fund will be annually at one-third of the net revenue of the undertaking.

There has been an overall improvement in the working of the State Transport undertaking as can be seen from the statements below :—

I

Year.	Total number of vehicles at the beginning of the year.	Additions during the year.		Total at the end of the year.
		Replaced.	New.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1959-60	553	114	10	563
1960-61	563	24	133	696

Year.	Number of passengers carried.	Mileage.	Collection.
	(6)	(7)	(8)
1959-60	157,556,011	17.286,150	2,26,94,590
1960-61	146,401,024*	16,879,843*	2,18,79,833*

* up to 31st January 1961.

II

Year.	Number of bodies constructed at the departmental workshop.	Bodies constructed by private firms.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1959—60	82	..	82
1960—61	97	65* (includes 22 luxury coaches)	162

* The capacity of the departmental workshop at Chromepet with its increased staff was utilized to the full and as the entire number of new vehicles were to be built in the year itself, orders were placed with private firms. One hundred and fifty chassis have been ordered to be purchased for 1961-62.

III

Strength of the workers in the department:—

(a) Technical staff	1,780
(b) Traffic staff (inclusive of supervisory staff).	3,117

There was an increase of 510 in technical staff and 423 in Traffic staff during the year.

Additional services and routes

During the year 1960-61, the following suburban routes were nationalized :—

(1) Route No. 58—Mint to Sholavaram.

(2) ,, No. 61—Broadway to Avadi R.S.

(3) ,, No. 62—Perambur to Ambattur.

(4) ,, No. 64—Broadway to Meppur.

The number of uneconomic routes run in the City and suburban services is 42, and the policy of the Government is to continue to run these routes for the convenience of the public. Six relief services run during specified peak hours have been converted to all day services. In addition the following new routes were opened in the City :—

(1) Route No. 11-D—Mount Road to T. Nagar.

(2) ,, No. 15-A—Tayler's Road to Parrys.

(3) ,, No. 15-E—Central to Aminjikarai.

(4) ,, No. 7-G—Pattalam to Parrys.

(5) ,, No. 23-B—Egmore to Mylapore.

(6) ,, No. 25-A—Mount Road to Kodambakkam Railway Station.

The following long distance routes were operated in addition to the Madras-Bangalore Express Services :—

(1) Route No. 103—Madras to Tiruchirappalli.

(2) ,, No. 105—Madras to Salem via Ulundurpet.

(3) ,, No. 105—Madras to Salem via Tirukoilur.

(4) ,, No. 113—Madras to Thanjavur.

(5) Nagercoil to Tiruchirappalli via Tiruchirappalli, Koilpatti and Madurai.

(6) Nagercoil to Tiruchirappalli via Tirunelveli, Tuticorin and Madurai.

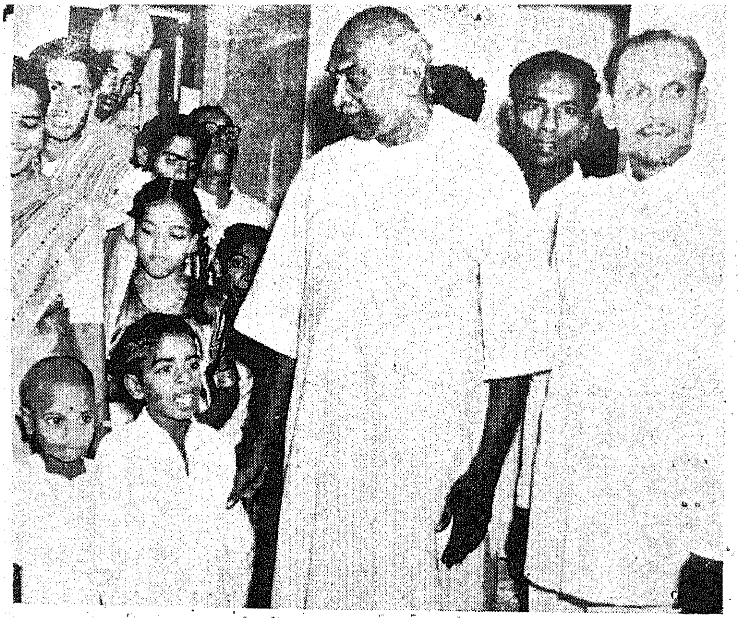
(7) Nagercoil to Coimbatore via Tirunelveli, Koilpatti, Madurai, Dindigul and Palni.

The coaches of long distance routes are of luxury type, specially designed and constructed in the departmental workshop at Chromepet to provide greater comfort to passengers. The long distance services are much appreciated by the public, especially the comforts in the luxury coaches. The present policy of the Government is not to take over new short distance routes, but long distance routes of over 120 miles, for which there are adequate traffic prospects, will be operated increasingly.

Reconditioning Unit

A separate Reconditioning Unit was set up in the departmental workshop at Chromepet to reclaim worn-out spare parts. The depot at Tondiarpet is under construction. Steps are being taken to locate another depot in South Madras. With the opening of these depots, it will be possible to constitute viable units for maintenance and operation and the dead mileage will be reduced.

The construction of the Ranithottam workshop in the Kanyakumari Branch has been completed and it will be commissioned after it is electrified and all the machinery is installed.



The Chief Minister recently opened a colony constructed by the Corporation at Tondiarpet for the use of fishermen. In the picture he is seen with inmates of the colony inside one of the houses.

The Government have been paying keen attention to the welfare of the workers employed in the Madras State Transport system. The Government have passed orders on the recommendation of the Pay Commission rationalizing the pay structure of the different units in the Transport Department.

The traffic staff working in long distance routes are given batta based on mileage and also night halt allowance at the rate of Re. 1 per head for each night spent outside headquarters. Drivers working in Express Services are also paid extra batta of 25 per cent.

Award of gold and silver medals and certificates of merit to the best conductors and drivers in appreciation of their work and recognition of their good conduct was sanctioned.

Housing Colony

An extent of 17·67 acres of poramboke lands in Nemillicherry village in Saidapet taluk has been selected for starting a Housing Colony for the Madras State Transport workers at Chromepet. Lands in Tondiarpet are also under acquisition for construction of a Housing Colony for about 600 workers and 50 supervisory personnel in North Madras. In addition 800 houses in West and North Madras (Vyasarpadi) are proposed to be constructed for the Transport workers during the Third Plan period.

The Government have empowered the Director of Transport to sanction the payment of claims under the Workmen's Compensation Act in respect of the Madras State Transport workers up to a limit of Rs. 1,000 in each case.

An Attendance Bonus Scheme was introduced with effect from 1st October 1960 both for the Madras and the Kanyakumari branches. The workers at Government Central Workshop have however, preferred to continue under the Incentive Bonus Scheme.

The payment of ex-gratia allowance to workers on extraordinary leave undergoing treatment for leprosy and tuberculosis, night duty allowance to technical workers on night shift, and educational and medical concessions were all continued.

Delhi's 'Bal Bhavan'

Delhi's 'Bal Bhavan', the new buildings of which were recently opened by the Vice-President is a live centre for children who come in their hundreds every evening after their school hours.

The 'hobby rooms' of the Bal Bhavan are alive with the ecstasy of children—some learning to paint, some engaged seriously in drawing, some making toys, others concentrating on learning music and dance, while the rest make merry on the playground.

The Bal Bhavan is a project of the Union Ministry of Education, managed by a Board consisting of officials and non-officials with Shrimathi Indira Gandhi as Chairman.

"Agmark" Grading of Produce

Sri D. SHANMUGASUNDARAM, *State Marketing Officer.*

Grading of produce is one of the fundamental principles of better marketing. It creates the necessary confidence for the purchaser to buy the quality he wants and the seller to have a large turn-over, besides better returns. The Government of India, in order to provide recognised grade specifications for the Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Products, passed the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937, and authorised the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to prescribe grade standards for different types and varieties. The grade specifications are prescribed on the basis of analytical results of representative samples of important commercial types from distributing, assembling and consuming markets and in consultation with the trade interests. These specifications are subject to revision to keep pace with the changing trends in trade. Commodities graded under such specifications are called "Agmark" products, connoting that they are graded under "Agricultural Marketing" standards fixed.

Purity Guaranteed

"Agmark" products stand guaranteed for purity, freshness and standard quality. They enable quotations being given for the different standard grades. Being an All-India standard fixed under statutory powers, the commodities graded under "Agmark" label command better sales throughout India and abroad. It is for the producers to make use of this institution of "Agmark" labelling of produce and derive all the benefits for themselves.

"Agmark" specifications are already fixed for more than 115 agricultural products. The important commodities graded at present under "Agmark" standards, in Madras State for internal consumption are : Rice (Parboiled and Raw) ; Ghee ; Butter ; Gingelly oil ; Groundnut oil ; Hen Eggs ; Sugarcane Jaggery ; Potatoes and Sathukudi Oranges. Arrangements are being made to grade more commodities like Coconut oil, Castor oil, Duck Eggs, Kamala Oranges, Mangoes, Atta, Cotton and Honey. The commodities Agmarked for export are : Tobacco, Sunnhemp, Essential Oils (Sandalwood and Lemongrass oils), Wool and Pig Bristles. More commodities like Pepper, Ginger, Cardamom, hides and skins, tanned leather, Kapok, handpicked groundnuts, vegetable oils and myrobalams, which are exported can be graded and sent. Grading is voluntary in the case of commodities consumed within our country. Cumpulsory grading in respect of foreign exported articles is enforced, by the issue of notification under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

Grading Basis

Rice is graded according to the refractions like foreign matter (stones, mud balls) brokens and admixture with other varieties. Potatoes and Sathukudi Oranges are graded according to size. Eggs and mangoes are graded according to weight. Jaggery is graded according to colour. Ghee and edible oils are graded according to their physical and chemical constants. Thus the various articles are graded according to weight, size, refractions and purity.

Traders desirous of grading their produce under Agmark specifications should apply in the prescribed form to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser through the Regional Assistant Marketing Officer and the State Marketing

The Plan Publicity Week is celebrated by the Government annually to explain to the people Plan achievements and a house Plan consciousness among them. This year's celebrations were inaugurated by the Finance Minister recently at a special function arranged inside the compound of the Sir Theagaraja College in the City. In the picture, the Minister is seen witnessing exhibits inside the Exhibition arranged in connection with the week.

A scene from the Tamil drama 'Mangalathin Manbu' arranged in connection with Plan Publicity Week.

Officer. Based on favourable enquiries, the applicant would be recommended to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser for the issue of the certificate of authorisation. The Agricultural Marketing Adviser issues a certificate of authorisation normally for a period of one year and gives detailed instructions to the packers regarding the equipment necessary for grading, the accounts to be kept and furnished periodically and supplies the Agmark labels, punch and load seals necessary. Only on the receipt of authorisation can a trader start grading under "Agmark" specifications. The certificate of authorisation has to be renewed every year, by sending it through the State Marketing Officer to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser with an application for the same in the prescribed form.

The officers of the Marketing Section of the Agricultural Department whose addresses are given below, can be contacted for further information and guidance regarding "Agmark" grading of produce.

State Marketing Officer, 12-A, Ritchie street, Mount Road, Madras.

Assistant Marketing Officer (Grading), 12-A, Ritchie street, Mount Road, Madras-2.

Assistant Marketing Officer, 9, Pudur Maidan, Puthur Post, Tiruchirappalli.

Assistant Marketing Officer (Madurai) No. 20, Jawahar 4th street, Gandhinagar, Thallakulam P.O., Madurai-2.

Marketing Assistant (Chingleput), c/o The District Agricultural Officer, Chingleput.

Marketing Assistant (Vellore), 18-A, Chokia Vaithiyar street, Vellore, North Arcot district.

Marketing Assistant (Thanjavur) (for Thanjavur and South Arcot districts), 7/50, Chinnaiyan Palayam Road, Manambuchavadi, Thanjavur district.

Marketing Assistant (Salem), c/o the District Agricultural Demonstrator, Salem.

Marketing Assistant (Coimbatore) (for Coimbatore and the Nilgiris district), 23/142, Thyagi Kumaran street, Coimbatore.

Marketing Assistant (Virudhunagar) (for Ramanathapuram District), 7/15, Devasthanam Godown street, Virudhunagar.

Marketing Assistant (Tirunelveli), c/o The Distric Agricultural Officer, Tirunelveli at Palayamcottai.

Marketing Assistant (Nagercoil) (for Kanyakumari district), 20, White House street, Nagercoil, Kanyakumari district.

Laboratories

The grading of edible oils and ghee requires a well equipped laboratory at a cost of about Rs. 12,000 and a recognised chemist for analysis. As this would involve much expenditure beyond the reach of ordinary merchants the Madras Government have started six ghee and oil grading laboratories at Madras, Madurai, Virudhunagar, Coimbatore, Erode and Karur, where the ghee or oil would be tested and graded under "Agmark" specifications on payment of the prescribed fees. A grading laboratory for jaggery grading and other articles like rice, etc., is being fitted up at Vellore. With such facilities, the ghee and oil merchants are enabled to grade their produce, and derive better values for their produce besides assuring themselves that they do not infringe the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

The laboratories are situated in the following places :—

(1) State Ghee and Oil Grading Laboratory, 12-A, Ritchie street, Mount Road, Madras-2.

(2) State Ghee and Oil Grading Laboratory, 23/142, Thyagi Kumaran street, Coimbatore.

(3) State Ghee and Oil Grading Laboratory, 72, Senniappa Gounder street, Erode.

(4) State Ghee and Oil Grading Laboratory, 3-A, North Pratakshnam Road, Karur, Tiruchirappalli district.

(5) State Ghee and Oil Grading Laboratory, 20, Jawahar 4th street, Gandhinagar, Tallakulam P.O., Madurai-2.

(6) State Ghee and Oil Grading Laboratory, 7/15, Devasthanam Godown street, Virudhunagar, Ramanathapuram district.

(7) Agmark Grading Laboratory, 12-A, Chokia Vaithyar street, Vellore, North Arcot district.

Milk production and progress in Madras

MD. ABDUL HAFEEZ, *Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies.*

Madras State has a bovine population of 145·6 lakhs as per the last census, of which 43·3 lakhs are milch animals, both cows and buffaloes. Milch animals are owned and maintained not only by the agriculturists who follow dairying as a side occupation but also by professional milkmen and individual dairies. The milk output through these sources cannot be said to be handled in a scientific manner. It is with a view to organising milk production in the proper way through institutional channels that milk supply co-operatives have been formed, into which both agriculturists as well as milkmen are drawn as members. These organisations are essentially producers' societies intended to assist producers of milk in the best manner possible so as to enable them to earn a decent margin of income and at the same time provide pure and unadulterated milk to the consumers.

In Madras State, milk co-operatives have made marked advance. Almost all municipal areas and major panchayats in the State have been covered by milk co-operatives and at least a fifth of the milk requirements of the consumers is being met by these co-operatives. We have at present 878 milk supply societies and 21 milk supply unions working in the State serving both producers as well as consumers. There is growing demand for the formation of these co-operatives in more areas and efforts are being continued to establish more such societies and also expand the activities of existing ones. Milk production through these societies which stood at the level of 38,800 Madras measures (155,200 lb.) per day in 1956 increased to 62,513 Madras measures (250,052 lb.) per day in March 1961. There is vast scope for tapping more milk pockets for augmenting milk production and with effective planning and organisation, it should be possible to achieve this.

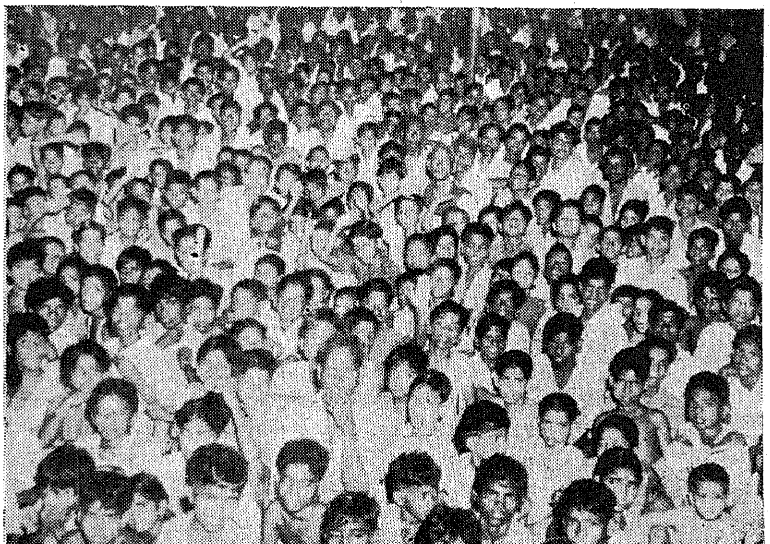
Common Milking

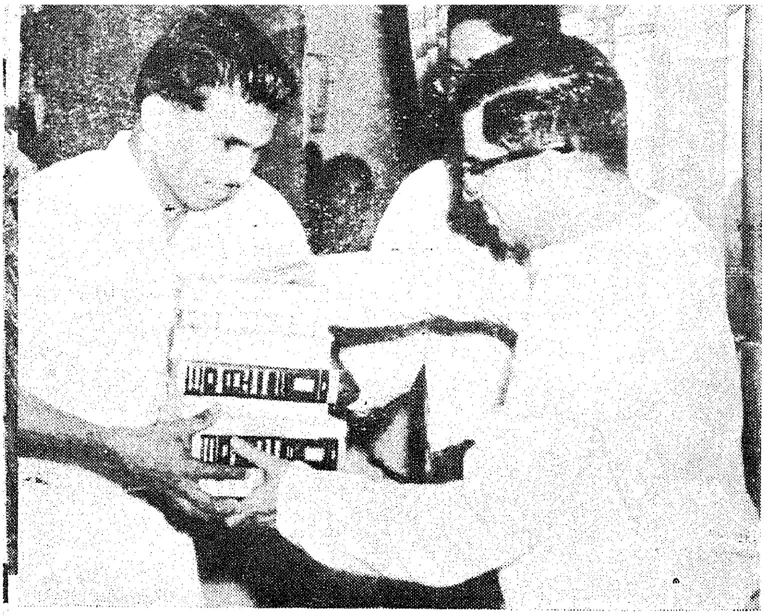
The most remarkable feature of co-operative dairying is "Common Milking." This system of milking the animals of the members of the societies at a common yard under the supervision of the Directors of the societies has a distinct advantage and ensures the production and supply of pure and unadulterated milk. At present every society owns or rents a site and puts up a milking shed to facilitate "Common Milking". With sufficient financial aid, by way of loan and subsidy, the societies could purchase suitable sites straightaway and put up pucca milking sheds. This would also improve the hygienic handling of the milk produced. The milk collected by the societies from their members is tested and distributed to consumers in sealed cans or bottles or sent to the Urban Milk Supply Unions for distribution.

Increasing Production

With a view to help increased production, members of co-operatives are provided with needed credit accommodation either through Government loans or Reserve Bank loans or District Central Bank loans for the purchase of milch animals. The ordinary loan limit of Rs. 250 per individual is also relaxed up to Rs. 1,000 to enable members to go in for high-breed milch animals with high milk yielding capacity. Of late, special attention to improving the breed with greater milking capacity, is being given and with the supply of pure-breed female stock to members in selected areas in the neighbourhood of the Cattle Breeding Societies now working in the State, the future strain of milch animals would also be improved. Selective breeding, with greater attention to milking capacity, is being tried in the areas of the Cattle Breeding Societies. Besides improved breeding, improved feeding of the milch animals is being given equal attention. At seven centres

A view of the large audience that witnessed the Plan Publicity Drama.





The Finance Minister presenting a set of books to one of the winners in the Oratorical contests held in connection with Plan Publicity Week.

in the State, Cattle feed manufacturing units have been established for the manufacture and supply of computed cattle feed to the members at reasonable rates. More such centres are proposed to be started all over the State as the existing ones are getting very popular with the cattlemen. A green fodder farm was established under the Second Five-Year Plan for the supply of green grass to milkmen members. More such farms are proposed to be started under the Third Five-Year Plan. Again, the provision of salvage facilities to cattle owners during dry periods of the milch animals has encouraged them to preserve their animals instead of disposing them of soon after the initial lactation. There are five Salvage Farms now functioning in the State, one of them run by the Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union at Vattambedu since 1950, while the other four at Thuvakudi, Abishekapatti, Veerapandi and Virudhunagar were started during the Second Five-Year Plan. Also, these farms now provide salvage facilities for about 525 dry animals every year at a reasonable cost. Under the Third Five-Year Plan, one more Farm at Thanjavur will be established and the existing Farms would be developed. With these measures, direct and indirect, to step up milk production, the co-operatives in the State have been steadily increasing their units.

Controlling quality

While "Common Milking" ensures production of pure milk at the production and milking centres, it is necessary to ensure its purity at all the subsequent stages of handling till the commodity reaches the door step of the consumer. Soon after the milk is pooled and before it is packed and made ready for despatch, samples of milk are taken and analysed to ensure quality. Again, at the stage of actual distribution, random samples are taken by surprise and analysed to control quality. The Co-operative Department is manned with a staff of 18 Dairy Assistants whose main duty is to ensure the quality of milk while augmenting production. The Co-operative Unions and Societies are also assisted by Government to some extent in maintaining milk testing apparatus to conduct their own tests to check the quality. Under the Co-operative Department, there is also a Central Milk Testing Laboratory working at Madras where milk samples gathered in the city are tested besides conducting confirmatory tests of samples sent from mofussil stations. About 1,095 sample tests are being done by the Departmental staff every month and cases of adulteration noticed are dealt with severely. On the whole, Co-operative Milk has gained a name and popularity throughout the State.

Facilities Needed

While the daily output of milk through the Co-operatives in the State is growing, the facilities available for scientific handling and processing are quite inadequate. Without such facilities, expansion on the production side alone is risky and inadvisable. Hence, the provision of facilities for processing should go hand in hand with increased production. In the field of processing milk, the Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union was the first to install a pasteurisation plant in 1937. For want of financial aid, the other co-operatives did not take to processing early enough. With the aid and impetus given under the Second Five-Year Plan, the Kodaikanal Co-operative Milk Supply Union was the first to put up a batch pasteuriser of 60 gallons per hour capacity and the Coimbatore Co-operative Milk Supply Union has recently installed a 440 gallons per hour capacity pasteurisation plant together with a chilling station attached to it. The Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union has also been provided with a chilling station as a feeder to its plant at Madras. Under the Third Five-Year Plan the target set for increased production is 90,000 Madras Measures (360,000 lb.) per day and it is therefore necessary that more towns in the State should be provided with milk processing plants to handle the milk satisfactorily and make it available to the consumers in its perfect form. The Third Five-Year Plan therefore provides for three pasteurisation plants at Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Thanjavur ; the first with 1,000 gallons per hour capacity and the other two with 440 gallons per hour capacity, with a total financial outlay of about Rs. 65 lakhs. With the provision of more funds, it should be possible to establish more such plants in two more important towns like Salem and Vellore.

Milk by-products

It would be ideal if the entire milk produced is marketed in its fluid form. But taking into account, the milk consumption habits of the local people, their standard of living, their purchasing power, etc., as they obtain at

present, it may not be possible always to market the entire production in the fluid form. Surpluses are a normal feature of any Dairy and these will have to be converted into profitable by-products to avert loss to the institutions. It is with this end in view that provision has been made in the Third Five-Year Plan for the establishment of a Butter-*cum*-Milk Powder Factory at a central place where the milk surpluses of all the co-operative dairies might be pooled and converted into butter and skimmed milk powder. These have a good market in the country. The production of skimmed milk powder would also help the production of toned or low fat milk which could be made available to low income groups at a lower price than whole milk.

Double object

The Dairying Schemes have always before them the double object of improving the income earning capacity of the milkmen producer as well as improving the consumption standards of the common consumer. It is often said that the present low per capita consumption of about 2 to 4 oz. is due to the want of adequate supply of milk in the market. This position is being tackled and with increased milk production in appreciable quantities as indicated above, more milk would be available for consumption and it should be possible to step up the per capita consumption to 6 oz., if not to 8 oz. according to the health standards. Toning of milk would also help the increased consumption of milk by the lower groups in society. It is expected that with adequate provision of funds under the plan, associated with an element of subsidy on an approved pattern, the primary objectives of the Co-operative Dairying Schemes as indicated above would be fulfilled.

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Extension of Tamil to more Government Offices

As a first step towards the change-over from English to Tamil in Government Offices, Tamil was introduced on and from January 14, 1958 in all Government Offices below the level of the District Heads of Offices, which had not been supplied with typewriters. The further implementation of the scheme in the offices up to the level of the District Heads of Offices was held over, till sufficient number of Tamil typewriters with the standardised key-board became available and an adequate number of Government typists were trained to operate these machines with proficiency. After a sufficient number of Tamil typewriters had been acquired and a large number of typists (about 750) had been trained in Tamil typewriting at the Central Training Institute, Madras, the Government introduced Tamil with effect from May 2, 1960, for use in official communications in selected offices in the Revenue Rural Development and Local Administration; Agriculture and Public Works (Irrigation) Departments up to the District level, viz., Offices of the Collectors, Revenue Divisional Offices, Tahsildars, Block Development Offices, the Agricultural Offices, Superintending Engineers and Executive Engineers.

The scheme was introduced in offices up to the District level of certain other departments, viz., the Animal Husbandry, Co-operative, Education, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department and Local Administration Departments with effect from 26th January 1961.

Further extension

The scheme was introduced in some of the other offices up to the District level in Commercial Taxes Department, Harijan Welfare Department, Fisheries Department, Registration Department, Police Department, etc., with effect from the 13th April 1961. In the Offices located in the Kanyakumari district and in the Shencottah taluk of the Tirunelveli district and in the Gudalur taluk of the Nilgiris district, Malayalam, could however be used in respect of notices published for the information of public.

The centres and offices where the scheme has been introduced with effect from January 26, 1961 are given below :—

Name of Department.	*Name of office.*	
Animal Husbandry Department.	Office of the District Veterinary Officer,	Chingleput.
	Do.	North Arcot.
	Do.	South Arcot.
	Do.	Thanjavur.
	Do.	Nagapattinam.
	Do.	Ariyalur.
	Do.	Tiruchirappalli.
	Do.	Dindigul.
	Do.	Madurai.
	Do.	Ramanathapuram.
	Do.	Tirunelveli.
	Do.	Coimbatore.
	Do.	Salem.
	Do.	Krishnagiri.
	Do.	Erode.
Co-operative Department ..	Office of the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies,	Madras.
	Do.	Chingleput.
	Do.	Cuddalore.
	Do.	Tiruvellur.
	Do.	Vellore (North).
	Do.	Vellore (South).
	Do.	Tirukoilur.
	Do.	Thanjavur
	Do.	Kumbakonam.
	Do.	Madurai.
	Do.	Erode.

Name of Department.	*Name of Office.*	
Co-operative Department—*cont.*	Office of the Deputy Register of co-operative Societies,	Dindigul.
	Do.	Tiruchirappalli (North).
	Do.	Tiruchirappalli (South).
	Do.	Coimbatore.
	Do.	The Nilgiris.
	Do.	Ramanathapuram.
	Do.	Salem.
	Do.	Tirunelveli.
	Do.	Sivaganga.
	Do.	Dharmapuri.
	Do.	Kanyakumari.
	Do.	Tuticorin.
	Office of the Special Deputy Registrar for Credit and Marketing,	Kancheepuram.
	Do.	Vellore.
	Do.	Cuddalore.
	Do.	Thanjavur.
	Do.	Tirupur.
	Do.	Salem.
	Do.	Madurai.
	Do.	Ootacamund.
	Do.	Tiruchirappalli.
	Do.	Tirunelveli.
	Do.	Srivilliputhur.
	Do.	Tiruvarur.
	Office of the Deputy Registrar for Land Mortgage,	Madurai.
	Do.	Madras.
Education Department ..	Office of the District Educational Officer,	Madras (South).
	Do.	Madras (North).
	Do.	Chingleput.
	Do.	Thanjavur (East).
	Do.	Thanjavur (West).
	Do.	Dindigul.
	Do.	Madurai.
	Do.	Ramanathapuram.
	Do.	Virudhunagar.
	Do.	Tirunelveli (South).
	Do.	Tirunelveli (Central).
	Do.	Tirunelveli (North).
	Do.	Nagercoil.
	Do.	Villupuram.
	Do.	South Arcot at Cuddalore
	Do.	Tiruvannamalai.
	Do.	North Arcot at Vellore.
	Do.	Tiruchirappalli.
	Do.	Pudukkottai.
	Do.	Dharmapuri.
	Do.	Salem.
	Do.	Erode.
	Do.	Coimbatore.
	Do.	The Nilgiris.
Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department.	Office of the Deputy Commissioner for Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments,	Madras.
	Do.	Madurai.
	Do.	Thanjavur.

Name of Department.	*Name of Office.*	
Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments(Administation) Department)—*cont.*	Office of the Assistant Commissioner for Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments,	Madras.
	Do.	Kancheepuram.
	Do.	Cuddalore.
	Do.	Thanjavur.
	Do.	Nagapattinam.
	Do.	Tiruchirappalli.
	Do.	Madurai.
	Do.	Ramanathapuram.
	Do.	Tirunelveli.
	Do.	Coimbatore.
	Do.	Suchindrum.
	Do.	Salem.
Local Administration Department.	Office of the Divisional Panchayat Officer,	Chingleput.
	Do.	Tiruvellur.
	Do.	Saidapet.
	Do.	Tirupattur.
	Do.	Ranipet at Vellore.
	Do.	Arni at Tiruvettipuram.
	Do.	Tiruvannamalai.
	Do.	Tirukoilur.
	Do.	Virudachalam.
	Do.	Chidambaram at Cuddalore.
	Do.	Tindivanam.
	Do.	Kumbakonam.
	Do.	Mayuram.
	Do.	Nagapattinam.
	Do.	Thanjavur.
	Do.	Mannargudi.
	Do.	Pattukkottai.
	Do.	Tiruchirappalli.
	Do.	Karur.
	Do.	Ariyalur.
	Do.	Musiri.
	Do.	Pudukkottai.
	Do.	Dindigul.
	Do.	Usilampatti.
	Do.	Madurai.
	Do.	Sivakasi.
	Do.	Ramanathapuram at Madurai.
	Do.	Devakottai.
	Do.	Tirunelveli.
	Do.	Tuticorin.
	Do.	Koilpatti.
	Do.	Cheranmahadevi.
	Do.	Hosur.
	Do.	Salem.
	Do.	Namakkal.
	Do.	Dharmapuri.
	Do.	Pollachi.
	Do.	Erode.
	Do.	Gobichettipalayam.
	Do.	Coimbatore.
	Do.	Padmanabhapuram at Nagercoil.
	Office of the Personal Assistant to the Collector (Local Administration) and Ex-officio Regional Inspector of Local Boards and Municipal Councils,	Chingleput.
	Do.	North Arcot.

Name of Department.	*Name of Office.*	
Local Administration Department—*cont.*	Office of the Personal Assistant to the Collector (Local Administration) and Ex-officio Regional Inspector of Local Boards and Municipal Councils.	South Arcot.
	Do.	Thanjavur.
	Do.	Tiruchirappalli.
	Do.	Madurai.
	Do.	Salem.
	Do.	Coimbatore.
	Do.	Ramanathapuram.
	Do.	Tirunelveli.

English could be used in the Government offices aforesaid in the preparation of pay bills, contingent bills, stipend bills and other communications addressed to the treasuries and the Accountant-General, Madras, and in all correspondence addressed to the Heads of Departments, State Government and Central Government offices.

Malayalam also could be used in the Government offices aforesaid in the Kanyakumari district and in the Shencottah taluk of the Tirunelveli district and in the Gudalur taluk of the Nilgiris district in respect of any notice published for the information of the public.

Travelling 'Blind' Exhibition

A travelling exhibition demonstrating how Britain cares for her blind population is to be seen in India later this year. It is one of 12 identical exhibitions being sent to more than 50 countries throughout the world during the next two years.

The exhibitions, prepared by the British Council with the help of the blind welfare organizations, each consists of more than 100 photographs showing how blind people in Britain are helped and taught to help themselves.

With the exhibitions will go periodicals in Braille and Moon type and the publications of official and voluntary organizations for the blind.

The exhibitions are intended primarily to show welfare and social workers what can be done for people with no sight, but there is also material of wide general interest.

Why Married Women go out to Work

[With more and more married women both in the State and all over India preferring to work and working even when their families have grown, a study like the one outlined in this article of the reasons why British women go to work should be of interest.]

What makes a busy housewife add to her work problems by taking a job outside the home ? With one in every three of Britain's married women now in paid employment, the question is of more than academic interest. Recently a group of research workers from the social-science department of the London School of Economics conducted an on the spot survey among working wives in an attempt to answer this question.

Sponsored by the department of Scientific and Industrial Research, a Government organization, the survey aimed to examine various aspects of the life of working women in contemporary Britain—Why do women take up paid employment ? How does it affect their home life ? What sort of job do they perform at their place of employment ?

The women chosen for the quiz were not career girls. Two hundred working-class housewives from south-east London, they were all employed in routine factory work by a well-known firm of biscuit-makers. Their responses to the survey have been set out in a preliminary report under the title *Woman, Wife and Worker*.

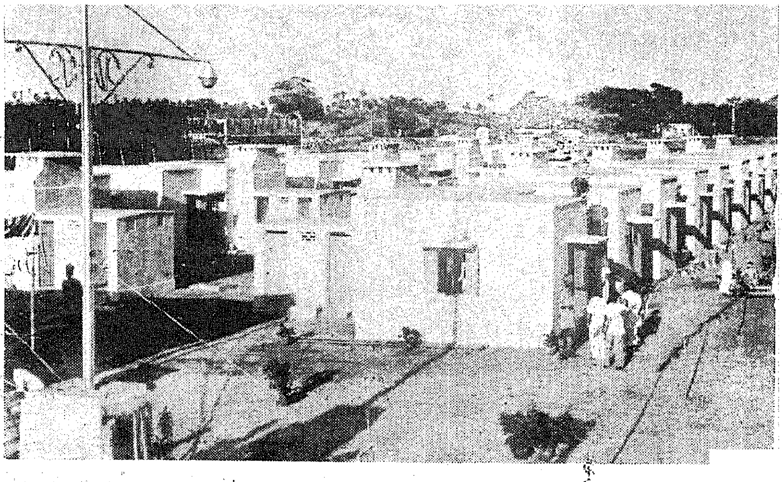
Most of the working wives said that money was the main reason for their taking a job. But it was not to provide the sheer necessities of life, nor was it for personal pin-money. Most of the women were seeking extra cash to give their families a higher standard of living. Their ideas of a higher standard of living varied. The research workers discovered that a great deal of the extra money was spent on modern furnishing and decoration of the home, buying a television set, providing a more varied diet, and—in some cases—purchasing and running a small car. Clothing also featured on the spending list, but it was clothing for the whole family—not the woman alone. Children with working mothers had more toys and pocket money. Many of the families used Mum's wages to finance the annual holiday.

Family Comes First

Money was not the only reason the women gave for going out to work. Some said they did so for companionship—especially where the husband was away at work all day and the children out at school. As one woman told the research team : " Coming to work keeps me young. "

But in nearly every case, the factory job took second place to the family, and work hours had to fit in with domestic responsibilities. " Work was undertaken as a means of helping the family, not as an escape from it," comments the report. This attitude was recognized by the management of the biscuit firm, and the wives were helped to adjust themselves to their dual role by a labour policy deliberately constructed to attract married women. Part-time work and a choice of shifts enabled the women to cope with factory and

The Governor pinning medal awarded for meritorious service on Arumugham, a Police Head constable.



A view of the Fishermen's colony at Tondiarpet, constructed by the Corporation

domestic work with a minimum of upset. Even with this advantage, however, most of the women depended on modern, easy-to-manage homes and labour-saving devices. The research team also found that the husbands took a much greater share of domestic responsibility. "In some cases he has been firmly incorporated into the weekly routine of washing and floor-polishing, as well as acting as a sitter-in when his wife is on evening shifts," the report notes. But, despite labour-saving devises and help from the husbands, the main burden of coping with home and factory work still fell upon the women. In most cases, they managed well—but only because they had developed a highly disciplined work time-table.

High Output

At the factory, too, the women did a good job, although in the early months of their employment labour turnover tended to be high—a common enough experience with all workers. After this initial period of instability, the women settled down into a group of workers with a record of high output. Says the report: "In many cases the common conception of the part-time married worker as unreliable and a bird of passage was clearly refuted."

Absenteeism was a major problem for the management. It tackled this by a careful policy of recruitment and job allocation. Women were only employed when it appeared that they could cope with a dual job; likely absentees were not placed in key positions where their absence would disrupt production patterns, and the choice of shifts was carefully planned to meet most individual needs.

Although based on only a small slice of Britain's Industry, the findings of the research team show that, with give-and-take in the home, a married woman can cope with two jobs, and that careful planning by management can help both the women and firm itself. As the report itself concludes: "What is important, however, is that the management did make a success of this scheme, and in doing so demonstrated the value to industry of the reserve of married women seeking employment."—B.I.S.

Misuse of State Emblem

The State Emblem of the Indian Union, which consists of the Sarnath Lion Capital of Asoka showing the three lions standing on an abacus which has a Dharma Chakra in the centre, a bull on the right and a horse on the left, can only be used by officials of the Union authorised to do so by the Government of India.

Persons using the State Emblem without being duly authorised to do so by the Government of India render themselves liable to be proceeded against under the Trade Marks Act, 1940, and the Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950.

Madras Beckons . . . .

* * * *The temples of Madras, nestling against swaying palms, their tall towers standing as sentinels of an ancient civilisation which is very much alive and their huge halls and corridors proclaiming the deftness and dexterity of the sculptor, constitute the centre and source of a cultural and religious tradition which, though it has fitted itself into the changing pattern of modern life and living, yet remains picturesquely distinct.*

* * * *The hill stations of Ooty and Kodaikanal, with their invigorating climate and scenic splendours are ideal for rest and recreation. Their wooded slopes and majestic peaks, their grand waterfalls and picturesque lakes hold the visitors in thrall.*

* * * *Lovers of wild life may get endless thrills through a visit to Mudumalai situated in the Nilgiris. Here they can see elephants and bears, tigers and bisons, etc., in their natural home. Facilities for seeing wild animals are provided to visitors. Vedanthangal near Madras is a bird sanctuary where a visitor can see a variety of birds.*

* * * *Besides these, Madras provides the tourist a variegated fare. All the year round there are fairs and festivals which bring to life stories and traditions, arts and rituals of a long past age which have an allure all their own. They delight, educate and also entertain.*

A VISIT TO MADRAS WILL BE REWARDING